

1/22/65

Airtel

To: SACs, Chicago (100-41324)
Detroit (100-32457)
Jackson (100-47)
Los Angeles (100-63073)
~~New York~~ (100-153735)
San Francisco (100-53902)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

BUDED: 2/5/65

ReCGlet 1/12/65 captioned "National Lawyers Guild, IS - C;" SFairtel 1/19/65 captioned "Mississippi Summer Project, et al, RM;" Bulet to New York, copy to Jackson, 1/21/65 captioned "CIRM."

Referenced communications pertain to current efforts of lawyers from various parts of the U. S. to obtain evidence in support of the allegation that Negroes had been improperly deprived from registering to vote in the November, 1964, election in Mississippi. The Bureau desires that all offices identify the various lawyers participating in this project through established sources in order that the extent of communist influence and/or participation may be developed.

Chicago Office should furnish information obtained from former [redacted] concerning this matter in letterhead memorandum captioned "CIRM" b7D

Detroit as office of origin in the National Lawyers Guild case should insure that informants and sources in a position to identify individuals participating are contacted for this purpose.

Jackson Office should conduct similar investigation through established sources in racial organizations, law

100-153735-92

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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JAN 25 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Airtel to SACs, Chicago, et al.
RE: CIRM
100-442529

enforcement agencies, etc, to identify the individuals involved in this project.

Each office which identifies participants in this project should set out leads for appropriate offices to review their files for the purpose of determining whether these individuals have any subversive affiliations. You should instruct offices handling these file reviews to submit a letterhead memorandum in all cases involving individuals with subversive backgrounds.

All inquiry in this matter must be limited to established reliable sources and informants and no action may be taken to indicate that the Bureau is investigating the legitimate activities of this group.

Submit results by airtel no later than 2/5/65.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, NEW YORK (100-
FROM : *MJ/Ky* SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324)
SUBJECT: *✓ 100-151548 **
CIRM
IS - C

DATE: January 29, 1965

CG 5824-S*, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on December 31, 1964 and January 3, 1965, furnished the following information to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

THIS INFORMATION WHICH FOLLOWS IS BEING FURNISHED TO YOU ON BUREAU INSTRUCTIONS FOR YOUR INFORMATION AND YOU ARE CAUTIONED THAT EXTREME CARE MUST BE EXERCISED WITH RESPECT TO ANY DISSEMINATION OF THE INFORMATION RECEIVED AS THIS INFORMATION, BY ITS NATURE, TENDS TO IDENTIFY THE INFORMANT. UNLESS THIS INFORMATION IS OBTAINED FROM A SOURCE OTHER THAN CG 5824-S* IT SHOULD NOT BE INCLUDED EVEN IN PARAPHRASED FORM IN ANY COMMUNICATION FOR DISSEMINATION OUTSIDE THE BUREAU.

Since 1963, negotiations have been going on between the Communist Party (CP), USA and the CP of the Soviet Union for the latter to extend an invitation to Reverend MILTON A. GALAMISON to visit the USSR. GALAMISON is one of the leading figures working for racial integration of schools in New York City.

In December, 1964, it was learned from a representative of the CP of the Soviet Union that GALAMISON had recently been visited by one of the leaders of the Union of Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, headquartered in Moscow, USSR, in New York City. An invitation was extended to GALAMISON at this time and it is anticipated that he will accept an invitation to travel to the USSR sometime during the spring or early summer, 1965.

- ③ - New York (RM)
(1 - 100-) (MILTON GALAMISON)
2 - Chicago
(1 - A)134-46 Sub B-28A)

RWH:sck
(5)

100-153735-922

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SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
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FBI - NEW YORK	

ASCHERL



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
February 3, 1965

Bureau 100-442529

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 11-16-2011

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters

The December 5, 1964 issue of the "New York Times", in an article captioned, "Mississippi Seats Under Challenge", related that a spokesman for the Freedom Democratic Party (FDP) announced at a news conference in Washington, D.C., that a "Legal Peace Corps" of more than 100 lawyers would go to Mississippi to gather evidence to challenge the seating of all five members of the Mississippi delegation to the House of Representatives. This article further related that William M. Kunstler of New York, counsel for the FDP, said the challenge would be based on two principal grounds:

1. The Constitutional requirement that members of the House be elected by all the people, which was violated because many Negroes were not permitted to register and vote; and
2. Mississippi disenfranchised Negroes in its Constitution of 1890, thus violating a compact under which it was readmitted to the Union after the Civil War and which compact promised to maintain nondiscriminatory voting procedures then in effect.

The December 18, 1964 issue of the "New York Times" contains a letter dated December 11, 1964, signed by a group of attorneys from Seattle, Washington, self-identified as volunteers of legal assistance to the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO) in Mississippi last summer. In the letter,

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

~~Group I~~

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

100-153735-923

SEARCHED _____
SERIALIZED _____
INDEXED _____
FILED _____
MAR 1965
FBI - NEW YORK

~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters

this group urges establishment of a special committee to investigate voting and registration practices in Mississippi and Alabama so that the House of Representatives "will be in a position to determine the number of Representatives these states are entitled to, if any". Individuals comprising this group and shown as signers of this letter were: John Caughlan, Samuel Fancher, David Hood, Thomas Lynch, Carl Maxey and James Wilson.

The January 8, 1965 issue of the "New York Times", in an article entitled, "Lawyers Recruited To Aid in Unseating Five Mississippians", stated that William M. Kunstler of New York, lawyer for the FDP, said more than 50 lawyers had been signed to take depositions in Mississippi to be presented to the House Administrative Committee in an attempt to prove systematic exclusion of Negroes from voting in Mississippi. In this work, Kunstler related he had received help from two liberal lawyers' groups, the National Lawyers Guild (NLG), with headquarters in Detroit, and the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee, which was formed last year to defend civil rights workers arrested in the South.

A characterization of the NLG is attached hereto.

The January 11, 1965 issue of the "New York Times", in an article captioned, "21 Lawyers Begin Mississippi Drive", indicated that 21 lawyers, meeting at the Broadway Congregational Church, 211 West 56th Street, New York City, on the previous day, pledged to go to Mississippi beginning January 11, 1965, to take depositions for the purpose of ousting Mississippi's five present members from the United States House of Representatives. Identified as participants in this "Deposition Caravan" were; Ephraim Cross, professor emeritus of romance languages at City College; Morton Stavis, a Newark lawyer who is national coordinator of the caravan; William Kunstler; Arthur Kinoy and Benjamin E. Smith of New Orleans, the latter two being general attorneys for the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP). According to the article, the lawyers would seek subpoenas for depositions throughout

- 2 -

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~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Mississippi's 22 counties and among those to be served and questioned about charges that Negroes have been systematically excluded from voting in Mississippi are Governor Paul B. Johnson, Jr., Attorney General Joe T. Patterson and Secretary of State Heber Ladner.

NY T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on October 29, 1962, [that a rally was held on October 24, 1962, sponsored by the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAHUAC) at the Manhattan Center, 34th Street and Eighth Avenue, New York City. William Kunstler spoke at this rally and told the audience the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) interferes with social progress and the brotherhood of man and called for the abolition of the HCUA.

NY T-2, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on September 17, 1963, furnished a partial list of sponsors for the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NCAHUAC) as of September 1, 1963. William M. Kunstler, New York City attorney, was listed as one of the sponsors.

Characterizations of NYCAHUAC and NCAHUAC are attached and sources mentioned therein have furnished reliable information in the past.

NY T-3, who was in a position to furnish reliable information, on February 25, 1964, furnished information that William Kunstler gave a speech at the NLG Convention held February 21 and 22, 1964, at the Henrose

- 3 -

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Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Hotel, Detroit, Michigan. Following his speech, Kunstler returned to a panel discussion on the problems of the integration of the Bar.

In October, 1963, NY T-4, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that William Kunstler was in contact with [redacted] who, as of September 15, 1963, was General Counsel for the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York City.

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b7C

NY T-5, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on February 26, 1957, identified a photograph of [redacted] as the person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954, to be a member in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League (LYL).

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b7C

A characterization of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights is attached hereto and the source mentioned therein has furnished reliable information in the past.

The LYL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

NY T-6, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information at various times from August, 1962 through January, 1963, indicating that William Kunstler and his wife, Lotte Kunstler, were in contact during this period with Stanley Levison, relative to matters pertaining to civil rights and also as to an affair held at White Plains, New York, on December 11, 1962, as a fund raising campaign for Martin Luther King, President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC).

- 4 -

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Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters

On February 27, 1964, NY T-7, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Ephraim Cross was then a member of the Advisory Committee of the NYCAHUAC, but that the Committee was not then active.

On December 14, 1962, NY T-8, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Cross was Faculty Advisor for the Marxist Discussion Club, CCNY, (City College of New York), for the year 1962.

"The Worker" issue of April 10, 1962, page one, column one, and page 7, column one, reflected that Professor Ephraim Cross of the Romance Language Department, CCNY, introduced Gus Hall when Hall spoke on the "Communist Program for America" at the invitation of the Marxist Discussion Club, on Thursday, April 7, 1962.

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

On October 14, 1964, NY T-9, who has furnished reliable information in the past, identified Gus Hall as General Secretary of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA).

A characterization of the Marxist Discussion Club is attached hereto and sources mentioned therein have furnished reliable information in the past.

On August 5, 1964, NY T-10, who has furnished reliable information in the past, made available information which indicated that as of June, 1964, Arthur Kinoy was a Vice President of the NLG.

- 5 -

~~SECRET~~

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Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters

1.

APPENDIX

GANDHI SOCIETY FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

A source advised on August 2, 1963, that the Gandhi Society for Human Rights is an organization which was formed for the purpose of developing a philosophy and technique of non-violent civil rights protests. It allegedly makes no attempt to influence legislation nor to participate in demonstrations. The Society furnished legal assistance in civil rights cases. The Society was incorporated on June 14, 1962.

- 6 -

~~SECRET~~

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Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters

1.

APPENDIX

MARXIST DISCUSSION CLUB,
CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK

On May 15, 1964, a source advised that the Marxist Discussion Club (MDC) of City College of New York, 139th Street and Convent Avenue, New York City, is a student organization which was formed several years ago by the students for the purpose of conducting a balanced program of pro-Marxist and anti-Marxist speakers, and to hold discussions about Marxism.

The source stated that the MDC holds a charter at the College as a recognized campus activity, must conform to the rules of the college, and is entitled to the same privileges of all student organizations.

The source stated that although not all members of the MDC are sympathetic with the Communist Party (CP), the MDC seems to attract many students with such sympathies, and has often chosen as its faculty advisor a member of the faculty who at one time or another has gained some notoriety in connection with CP front organizations.

The source further stated that the MDC participates in demonstrations for peace and civil rights. The club has been more inclined to invite "left-wing" speakers and during the recent Fall and Spring semesters has had some leading Communists for guest speakers.

On May 18, 1964, a second source advised that William L. Patterson was a featured speaker at the MDC meeting on May 15, 1964.

On January 3, 1964, a third source advised that William L. Patterson is the Chairman of the New York District CP.

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Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters

1.

APPENDIX

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH
THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" issued December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, page 115, contains the following citation regarding the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

"Cited as a 'new organization' set up in the summer of 1960 to lead and direct the Communist Party's 'Operation Abolition' campaign. Seven of the national leaders of this group have been identified as Communists.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1278 on the Truth About the Film 'Operation Abolition,' Part 1, October 3, 1961, p. 5.)"

A source has advised that the NCAUAC changed its name on March 3, 1962, to include the word "House" in its name, thereby becoming known as the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee.

- 8 -

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~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters

1.

APPENDIX

NEW YORK COUNCIL TO ABOLISH THE HOUSE
UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

On March 9, 1961, a source advised that the New York Council To Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAUAC), 150 West 34th Street, New York City, New York, was formed at a meeting held in New York City on November 17, 1960. This organization was founded principally through the efforts of FRANK WILKINSON, Field Representative of the National Committee To Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

[redacted] Woodland Hills, California, a former member of the Communist Party (CP) in Los Angeles, California, from 1946 to 1952 who furnished information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation from 1949 to 1952 advised on September 17, 1952, that FRANK WILKINSON was a member of the Los Angeles County, CP as of September, 1952.

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A second source furnished on September 14, 1961, a copy of resolutions of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAHUAC) which were adopted by the NYCAHUAC. One such resolution affirmed the intention to continue to work for the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) and to continue its efforts to broaden the participation in this fight. Another resolution accepted as a modus vivendi the suggestion of the Field Representative of the "National Committee to Abolish the HCUA" (NCAHUAC) namely that local abolition committees may identify and co-ordinate their efforts as closely as they desire with NCAHUAC, still maintaining their autonomy for as flexible and independent a program as possible.

A third, fourth, and fifth source have advised during March, 1962, that CP members in the New York City area have been solicited to support activities of the NYCAHUAC during attendance at CP club meetings.

On May 7, 1964, a sixth source advised that the NYCAHUAC continues to function from its office at 150 West 34th Street, New York City, New York.

- 10 -

~~SECRET~~

F B I

Date: 2/3/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM

ReBulet 1/21/65, and Buairtel, 1/22/65.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are nine copies of a letterhead memorandum setting forth information concerning the project "Deposition Caravan".

Sources utilized in enclosed letterhead memorandum are:

NY T-1
NY T-2
NY T-3

[Redacted]
[Redacted]
[Redacted], Michigan
(By request)
NY 4092-S*

b6
b7C
b7D

NY T-4

- 4 - Bureau (100-442529) (Encls. 9) (RM)
 - (1 - 100-7321) (NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD)
- 1 - Newark (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 2 - Jackson (Encls. 2) (RM)
- 2 - New Orleans (Encls. 2) (RM)
- 2 - Seattle (Encls. 2) (RM)
- 1 - New York (100-118562) (ARTHUR KINOY)
- 1 - New York (100-111625) (EPHRAIM CROSS)
- 1 - New York (100-146994) (WILLIAM KUNSTLER)
- 1 - New York (100-10769) (NLG) (41)
- 1 - New York (157-1175) (MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-153735) (42)

JDB:gmd
(18)

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

100-153735-924

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NY 100-153735

NY T-5	ALBERT BROWN, Chairman, Columbia University, LYL, in 1954 (Request)
NY T-6	[REDACTED]
NY T-7	
NY T-8	Dr. JAMES S. PEACE, Associate Dean of Student Life, CCNY, New York City (By request)
NY T-9	NY 694-S*
NY T-10	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] Detroit, Michigan (By request)

The source used to characterize the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, is [REDACTED] New York City. b7D

Enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified ~~"Secret"~~ because of the extremely sensitive nature of NY 4092-S* and [REDACTED]. The unauthorized disclosure of information furnished by these sources could seriously impair the investigation of subversive matters and thereby endanger the national defense interests of the United States. b7D

The Bureau desires that all offices identify the various lawyers participating in "Deposition Caravan" through established sources in order that the extent of Communist influence and/or participation may be developed.

Accordingly, New Orleans is requested to furnish the Bureau by letterhead memorandum all information concerning the participation of [REDACTED] in this project, as well as information concerning anybody else who may be a participant. b6
b7C

Although there is no information that the six lawyers from Seattle, identified in enclosed letterhead memorandum, are participants in this project, the possibility exists that they are involved. Therefore, Seattle is requested to conduct the same investigation as set forth for New Orleans.

NY 100-153735

An information copy is being furnished Newark because of reference in enclosed letterhead memorandum to MORTON STAVIS. It is noted that relet identified STAVIS as National Coordinator of "Deposition Caravan" and it is assumed that Newark has previously furnished information concerning STAVIS as well as his participation in this project.

ARTHUR KINOY, mentioned in enclosed letterhead memorandum (Bufile 100-413210), is currently on the Security Index of the New York Office.

2/3/65

AIRTEL

RM

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735) (P)
SUBJECT : CIRM
IS-C

On 2/1/65 NY 1286-S* advised that ROBERT LEWIS (Counsel for United Electrical, Radio, Machine Workers Union) informed ISIDORE GIBBY NEEDLEMAN that testimony was being taken in New York from former residents of Mississippi who encountered or witnessed repressive acts by State or extra-legal agencies when Negroes considered registering to vote or attempted to register.

The "U.E. News" of 1/25/65 carries an article reflecting that over 100 attorneys are gathering evidence concerning the denial of rights to Negro citizens in Mississippi, in a move to have the present Mississippi delegation in the U.S. Congress removed from office on the grounds that 42% of population of voting age has been systematically denied the right to vote.

According to NY 1286-S*, LEWIS indicated that a hearing would be held on 2/11 or 2/12/65, which he hoped would be presided by a Supreme Court or Civil Court Justice. By 2/5/65 the five incumbent Congressmen were to be notified of the hearing, as they are entitled to be represented, and lists of witnesses were to be submitted to them. LEWIS stated that the Students Non-Vident

- 3 - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - New York (100-78633)(I.G. NEEDLEMAN)(33)
- 1 - New York (100-97822)(R.Z. LEWIS)(41)
- 1 - New York (157- (MEDICAL COMMITTEE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS)(42)
- 1 - New York (100-147963)(SNCC)(41)
- 1 - New York

VAL:HC (33)
(10)

- 1 - Sup. #33
- 1 - Sup. #34

100-153735-925

Ram

NY 100-153735

Coordinating Committee and the Medical Committee were compiling lists of prospective witnesses and would direct them to attorneys who would take statements and prepare these people to make formal depositions at the hearing. LEWIS requested NEEDLEMAN to talk to some of these witnesses, obtain their stories, and determine their willingness to testify. NEEDLEMAN agreed to do so.

On 2/2/65 NY 1286-S* reported that NEEDLEMAN received a number of phone calls from doctors and nurses who had been in Mississippi during the summer of 1964. Most of these individuals had only negative information. One [redacted] a nurse, [redacted] NYC, advised NEEDLEMAN she had not witnessed acts of intimidation but had dressed the wounds of Negroes who had been injured (presumably in the course of such intimidation). A Dr. MANUEL GOTTLIEB, 2 East 54th St., NYC, advised that he and five other persons while staying at a hotel (place not mentioned) had received insulting anonymous phone calls threatening bodily harm if they did not leave town promptly. GOTTLIEB has recently returned to his office after a coronary attack and feels too swamped with work to spare the time for testifying.

ROBERT LEWIS instructed NEEDLEMAN to mail statements by witnesses to KUNSTLER, KUNSTLER, and KINOY, 511 Fifth Avenue, NYC, attention of [redacted]

The foregoing is submitted for the information of the Bureau.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 11-17-2011

Chicago, Illinois

February 3, 1965

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A source advised on January 21, 1965, that the National Lawyers Guild (NLG), Chicago Chapter, held a briefing session at the Bismarck Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, on January 16, 1965. This session was for all lawyers interested in helping unseat Mississippi's "five man Congressional delegation."

It was decided as a result of this meeting that lawyers from all over the United States States, particularly Chicago, Detroit and New York, are going to Mississippi between January 25 and February 12, 1965, to take depositions from Negroes deprived of their voters rights.

According to the source, Chicago attorneys are joining this task force of more than 100 lawyers to seek evidence to unseat the Mississippi delegation in the United States House of Representatives. The attorneys will work for the Congress of Federated Organizations (COFO) to obtain "depositions" regarding Negro voting in Mississippi.

~~William M. Kunstler, Chairman of the COFO Legal Committee, was the main speaker at this briefing session and stated that if the move succeeds, the regular Mississippi Congressional delegation would not be replaced by a delegation chosen by the Freedom Democratic Party which has contested the seating on the grounds that many Negroes were not allowed to vote in the last national election. Kunstler instead predicted that a new election would be ordered.~~

The source said that the gist of the action being taken is expressed in a conclusion in one of several legal documents passed out at the above meeting which states in part "House of Representatives, Congress of the United States, notice of intention

100-153735-926

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 5 1965	
FBI—NEW YORK	

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~Group 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic~~
~~downgrading and~~
~~declassification~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

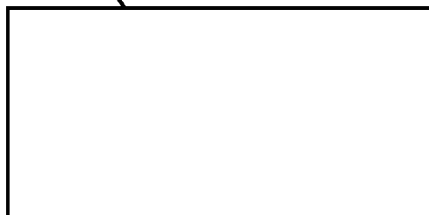
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

to contest election pursuant to Title 2, U.S.C., Section 201-- in the matter of the contested election of Prentiss Walker in the Fourth Congressional District of Mississippi." This document directed to Prentiss Walker, Mize, Mississippi, from Annie Devine, in its conclusion contests Walker's election based upon the systematic and deliberate exclusion of Negro citizens from the political life of Mississippi, and because the Constitution of the United States provides that the House of Representatives alone "shall be the judge of elections returns and qualifications of its members" proposes that Walker's election be declared null and void.

The source stated that as a result of the above, there is hope that Congress will call up a new election in Mississippi. In addition, the source stated that the meeting dealt with the manner in which depositions could be taken under an 1806 or 1906 law and who could subpoena people requiring them to give depositions. In addition, the problem before whom and where the deposition could be taken was discussed. According to the source, four Negro notaries in the State of Mississippi, one an undertaker at Jackson, Mississippi, will be used in the taking of the depositions. It is expected that some of the depositions will be taken at the Negro Baptist Church in Jackson, Mississippi.

After the depositions are taken, pressure through letters, petitions, etc., from individuals and organizations to Congressmen will be brought urging them to vote for a new election in Mississippi with the Negro being able to exercise his voting rights.

According to the source, the following Chicago attorneys are committed to participate in the above described project:



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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FRANK A. ANGLIN, JR.

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Appended hereto is a characterization of the NLG.

Concerning some of the Chicago attorneys referred to above, the following is noted:

FRANK ANGLIN, JR.

A second source advised on November 4, 1964, that Frank Anglin, Jr., is President of the Chicago Chapter, NLG.

A third source advised on February 1, 1965, that Frank Anglin, Jr., is Legal Counsel for the African-American Heritage Association (AAHA).

Appended hereto is a characterization of the AAHA.

A fourth source advised on August 14, 1964, that Frank Anglin, Jr., as of August 8, 1964, was Vice Chairman of the Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights (CCDBR).

Appended hereto is a characterization of the CCDBR.

CHARLES R. MARKELS

The second source, referred to above, on November 4, 1964, advised that Charles R. Markels is Vice President of the Chicago Chapter, NLG.

IRVING MEYERS

A fifth source on January 28, 1965, advised that he knew Irving Meyers as a member of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois in the early 1940s. According to source, Meyers is a member of the law firm of Rothstein and Meyers, Chicago, Illinois, and Dave Rothstein, the partner of Irving Meyers, was also known to source as a member of the CP of Illinois in the 1940s.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

HARRY S. MILLER

A sixth source in 1942 advised that as of November 8, 1942, one Harry S. Miller, 1637 Pratt Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois, was a subscriber to "The Worker."

"The Worker" is an East Coast communist newspaper.

[REDACTED]

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A seventh source on June 15, 1964, advised that as of that date [REDACTED] was a member of the Chicago Chapter, NLG.

An eighth source on September 23, 1962, advised that as of July, 1961, [REDACTED] was a subscriber to "Freedomways," a publication of the Freedomways Associates, Inc., of New York, New York.

Appended hereto is a characterization of Freedomways Associates, Inc.

LEONARD KARLIN

On November 1, 1957, [REDACTED], a former member of the CP in the 1930s and early 1940s, advised that Leonard Karlin in the late 1930s was known to him as a member of the Young Communist League (YCL) in Chicago, Illinois.

b7D

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The seventh source, referred to above, in June, 1962, advised that Leonard Karlin of 8 South Dearborn, Chicago, Illinois, was, as of June, 1962, maintained on the current mailing list of the Chicago Chapter, NLG.

ANNA R. LANGFORD

A ninth source on September 29, 1964, advised that on September 20, 1964, Anna Riggs Langford appeared at a meeting of the City Committee of the Jewish Cultural Clubs of Chicago

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(JCCC) and related her experiences as a participant in the Mississippi Summer Project during the summer of 1964. She stated she had been in Philadelphia and Meridian, Mississippi.

A characterization of the JCCC is appended hereto.

The seventh source, referred to above, on June 30, 1964, made available a newsletter of the Chicago Chapter, NLG, concerning the program of this chapter in June, 1964, and in this letter it was stated that Anna Riggs Langford of the firm of Robinson and Langford, 7107 South Southpark Avenue, Chicago, was a new member of the chapter.

As previously indicated, a characterization of the NLG is appended hereto.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD,
CHICAGO CHAPTER

A source advised on May 14, 1964, that it was his understanding that the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) was formed around 1936 in New York City and that the Chicago Chapter of the NLG (CCNLG), which is affiliated with the national group in New York, was formed shortly thereafter, possibly in 1937, by a group of liberal progressive lawyers in protest against activities of the American Bar Association which they claimed was a non-liberal, non-progressive organization. The CCNLG has no established headquarters but occasionally uses the return address of its officials on literature.

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., states as follows on page 121 concerning the NLG:

"1. Cited as a Communist front.

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities,
House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action
Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149.)

"2. Cited as a Communist front which 'is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions' and which 'since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents.'

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House
Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild,
September 21, 1950, originally related
September 17, 1950.)

"3. 'To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * National Lawyers Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection.

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate
Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans,
S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956. p. 91.)"

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1

APPENDIX

AFRICAN AMERICAN HERITAGE ASSOCIATION, Formerly known as Afro-American Heritage Association

A source advised on May 11, 1964, that the African American Heritage Association (AAHA) with headquarters at 306 East 43rd Street, Chicago, Illinois, was known as the Afro-American Heritage Association until February, 1961. It was founded by ISHMAEL FLORY around 1958 and incorporated in the State of Illinois as a non-profit organization. It was founded ostensibly for the purpose of teaching African history and culture to American Negroes. AAHA is strongly influenced by the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois. It is represented by both communist and non-communist members, and some people with strong nationalistic tendencies. This organization reflects CP policy on some issues and opposes CP policy on others; for example, the CP rejects the concept of Afro-American as a reference term to the American Negro and rejects aspects of nationalism, both of which are reflected in the AAHA program. FLORY is a member of the Negro Commission, CP of Illinois, and theoretically under the discipline of the CP. He is the guiding force in AAHA and controls policy and decisions in AAHA.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman, CP of Illinois, in May, 1964, indicated that AAHA has tremendous potential; that there has been no "red-baiting" in its program or its membership; that the CP should organize a concentrated drive to make AAHA a mass organization and try to build a core so that it could expand its facilities. He proposed a goal of \$10,000 combined with a membership drive to begin in the fall of 1964. FLORY concurred with LIGHTFOOT and believed that with the support of the CP, AAHA could play an outstanding role.

A second source advised on May 11, 1964, that in 1962, the south side area of the CP of Illinois worked with FLORY to organize AAHA chapters under the leadership of CP members. The aims of this program included the reactivation of ex-CP members and recruiting of new CP members. The program was shortlived and became defunct in 1963. However, the CP has currently been using AAHA headquarters for CP meetings. Many south side CP members are members of AAHA and are active in AAHA affairs. South side CP groups have been working closely with AAHA, especially on Negro matters.

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1

CHICAGO COMMITTEE TO DEFEND
THE BILL OF RIGHTS

The Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights (CCDBR) maintains headquarters in Suite 424, 431 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

A source advised in July, 1960, that RICHARD CRILEY, then a member of the Civil Liberties Commission, Communist Party (CP) of Illinois, met with key leaders of the CP of Illinois and discussed with them the fact that the climate in the United States on civil liberties and civil rights issues had changed to the extent that it was now possible to proceed to form a new organization with broad mass support. By doing so, CRILEY believed that people who would not associate themselves with an organization of narrow scope would join a civil liberties and civil rights organization built around a broader issue such as the abolishment of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA). The CP leaders, after receiving assurance from CRILEY that any new organization that might evolve would protect the Party interests, authorized CRILEY to proceed with his plan to form a broader organization.

A second source advised on October 31, 1960, that a new organization known as the Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights was formally launched in Chicago at a meeting on October 26, 1960. The stated primary purpose of the new organization was to seek the abolition of the HCUA, and RICHARD CRILEY was named as its Executive Secretary, after having been the guiding force in arranging the October 26, 1960, meeting.

The first source in October, 1960, advised that CRILEY again attended a meeting of the Illinois District CP leadership on October 28, 1960, at which time he reported on the organizational meeting of the CCDBR. CRILEY stated the immediate purpose of his organization is to obtain mass support to abolish the HCUA, but the new Committee purposes will also include defense of Smith Act and Taft-Hartley victims. He said there will be no formal affiliation with any national organization of similar purpose; however, the CCDBR, according to CRILEY, will consult and have liaison with national organizations having the same purpose. According to the source, the CP leadership agreed with the general direction of the CCDBR as outlined by CRILEY.

A third source advised on May 11, 1964, that the CCDBR continues to adhere to the same aims and purposes, with RICHARD CRILEY as Executive Director; however, its Board of Directors has been expanded to include additional members of the clergy, educators and labor representatives, not known to be CP members.

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1

APPENDIX

FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INCORPORATED

The records of the New York Secretary of State, Albany, New York, show that the certificate of incorporation of Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, was filed on March 2, 1961.

The Spring, 1964, issue of "Freedomways" is self-described as "A Quarterly Review of the Negro Freedom Movement" published by Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, 799 Broadway, New York City.

On May 24, 1961, a source advised that a report was given on "Freedomways" at a meeting of the National Board, Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), held on May 24, 1961. It was stated that the original plan called for the publication to be openly Marxist, but that it was later decided it would not be avowedly a Marxist publication. Editorials are in the hands of a mixed group of Marxists and non-Marxists. It was stated that the central purpose of "Freedomways" is to develop a theory and positive criticism of currents in the Negro movement, as well as to raise the level of understanding and discussion taking place in Negro life today and to project a socialist and pro-Soviet orientation.

On May 25, 1961, another source advised that "Freedomways" was set up for the CPUSA by James Jackson, a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA.

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1

JEWISH CULTURAL CLUBS OF CHICAGO

A source advised on December 7, 1961, that the Jewish Cultural Clubs of Chicago (JCCC) which initially rented space at 177 North State Street, Chicago, Illinois, during 1956, moved to 3300-3314 West Lawrence Avenue, Chicago, on December 1, 1961.

A second source advised on May 12, 1964, that the JCCC is not responsible to any other organization of a similar character. It pays no dues or receives directives from a national office. The JCCC does request speakers and suggestions for programs from their counterparts in other midwestern cities and especially New York City. A loose-knit coordinating committee in the midwest operates with delegates from the larger midwestern cities.

This source advised on May 12, 1964, that the JCCC has nine affiliated clubs. The membership of the club includes many former members of the Jewish People's Fraternal Order-International Workers Order (JPFO) (IWO).

This source on October 25, 1961, made available a copy of the Perspectives and Proposals presented at the annual JCCC conference held October 22, 1961. The aims and purposes set out in the Perspectives and Proposals are as follows:

As a progressive Jewish organization, it is our task to be alert and to react to all matters concerning the welfare of our people and our country. The question of peace, civil rights and growing anti-Semitism, the rising pro-Nazi tendencies and organizations...are of paramount importance to our organization. In presenting our program, we urge active support and cooperation with peace movements against the threat of a third nuclear war; an all-out campaign to help expose and eradicate organized anti-Semitic groups; to study bills pertaining to the health, security and welfare of our senior citizens; to intensify our cultural activities and to support Jewish children's schools as a means of perpetuating this heritage. On May 12, 1964, this source advised that the aims and purposes of the JCCC continue to be the same.

This source advised that as of May 12, 1964, LEO BERMAN was President of the JCCC and SAM CHEIFETZ was Executive Secretary.

A third source advised in March, 1962, that LEO BERMAN was one of three Communist Party (CP) members who are attorneys in the City of Chicago.

The same source advised on March 26, 1964, that SAM CHEIFETZ was then a member of the Illinois CP.

The JPFO and IWO have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

- 11 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

Chicago, Illinois

February 3, 1965

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	
Reference	Communication dated and captioned as above at Chicago, Illinois.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

2/3/65

AIRTEL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324)

CIRM
BUDED 2/5/65

ReBuairtel to Chicago 1/22/65.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are five copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) setting forth information concerning the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) program to send a task force of lawyers from various parts of the U.S. to Mississippi to obtain evidence in support of the allegation that Negroes have been improperly deprived from registering to vote in the 11/64 election in that state. Copies of the LHM are enclosed for offices listed below.

The information concerning these facts were obtained from former [redacted] and relate to the NLG briefing session held at the Bismark Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, 1/16/65. b7D

The LHM is classified confidential to protect this former informant of continuing value to the Bureau, the disclosure of which would identify him and jeopardize security coverage. This former informant has possibilities of reactivation which is a further reason for classifying the LHM confidential.

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 5)(RM)
 - 1 - Detroit (Enc. 1)(RM)
 - 2 - Jackson (100-47)(Enc. 2)(RM)
 - ① - New York (100-153735)(Enc. 1)(RM)
 - 1 - Chicago
- DET:meo
(8)

including page 1 + 2 LHM

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 5 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

100-153735-927

CG 100-41324

b7D

In addition to Former [redacted] the following confidential informants were also utilized in characterizing various Chicago lawyers mentioned in LHM. These informants are as follows:

[redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted]
[redacted] Chicago (requested)

NY 3246-S*

[redacted]

Where an individual's name is mentioned in the LHM and a subversive characterization is not included, it is to be noted that the names of these individuals were checked against indices of the Chicago Office with negative results and insufficient identifiable information was available from which a characterization could be constructed.

DATE: January 29, 1965

Transmit the following in _____

Via AIRTEL

REGISTERED MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
(100-432067)

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (100-23443)(100-21896)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

COMINFIL NALC
IS - C
CINAL

Reference Bureau letter dated November 18, 1964, which advised of a forthcoming national conference of top Negro leaders scheduled to take place in Washington, D. C., during January, 1965. The Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) had plans to have certain of its members from various parts of the U. S. attend such a conference. Reference New York airtel dated January 11, 1965, copies only to WFO, "Cominfil, Negro American Labor Council, IS - C," forwarded a letterhead memorandum which reported on January 10, 1965, meeting of the National Board, Negro American Labor Council (NALC). It was decided that that organization's "State of the Race" conference originally scheduled for Washington, D. C., will now be held in New York City at the Riverside Church, January 30-31, 1965. According to the Bureau's source, the CP, USA, will not be invited or allowed to attend the conference. Also reference Bureau letter to New York dated January 15, 1965.

Enclosed with this airtel for the Bureau are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned "Communist Infiltration, Negro American Labor Council." Four copies of the

- 6 - Bureau (Enclosures 10)(REGISTERED MAIL)
- (1 - 100-422089; CINAL)
- 4 - New York (Enclosures 4)(REGISTERED MAIL)
- (2 - 100-153735; CIRM)
- (2 - 100-139834; NALC)
- 1 - Los Angeles (Enclosure 1)(REGISTERED MAIL)
- (1 - 100-30439; [redacted])
- 2 - WFO (Enclosures 2)(REGISTERED MAIL)

b6
b7c

- 4 - Baltimore (1 - 100-19876; CINAL) (1 - [redacted])

RCN:dfm

(17)

b7D

BA 100-23443
BA 100-21896

letterhead memorandum are being furnished with this airtel to New York, one copy of the letterhead memorandum is being furnished with this airtel to Los Angeles and two copies of the letterhead memorandum are being furnished with this airtel to WFO. Four copies of the letterhead memorandum are being retained by Baltimore.

The source is

b7D

The letterhead memorandum is being classified ~~confidential~~ because data reported by could reasonably result in the identification of a confidential informant of great value and compromise his future effectiveness.

To further protect his identity, the letterhead memorandum is being shown as having emanated from Washington, D. C.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Washington, D. C.
January 29, 1965

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 11-18-2011

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION
NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL

On January 29, 1965, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that [redacted] known to the source as a Communist Party (CP) member from California, was in Washington, D. C. and Baltimore, Maryland, on January 28, 1965.

b6
b7C

According to the source, [redacted] purpose in travelling to Washington and Baltimore was to try to arrange for CP members to obtain admission to a conference of Negro leaders which is to be held on Riverside Drive, New York, New York, January 30 and 31, 1965.

b6
b7C

[redacted] has indicated that A. PHILLIP RANDOLPH, Head of the Negro American Labor Council, who has arranged for the conference to be held, is making determined efforts to keep CP members out of the conference and that only those who have special invitations may attend.

b6
b7C

[redacted] has further indicated that if he is unable to arrange for CP members to attend the conference, he will see to it that efforts are made by CP members to contact those attending the conference after it has been held in order that they might learn what went on during the conference.

b6
b7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

2/4/65

Airtel

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-6-34) (100-442529)
 FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (157-1247) (100-153735)
 SUBJECT: CIRM;
 NY COMMITTEE FOR SUPPORT OF THE MISSISSIPPI
 FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY CHALLENGE
 RM

*Bu R/S dated 3/11/65
 does not refer to this airtel
 but refers to referenced
 Bufile 1/18/65. g/s
 R/S returned 3/15/65,
 referring to this com-
 munication.*

Rebulet to NY 1/13/65, which in turn referred to
 NY airtel to Bureau dated 1/12/65, entitled as above.

The LHM enclosed with NY ^{airtel} ~~letter~~ dated 1/12/65,
 set forth information to the effect that [redacted] recently
 attended a meeting of church groups, "who were making plans
 for the campaign to seat rightful Mississippi delegation" to
 Congress. It is believed that the meeting [redacted] is
 referring to here was the rally sponsored by the NY Committee
 for support of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party
 Challenge, 514 West 126th Street, NYC, which rally was held
 at the Williams Institutional Church, 2225 7th Avenue, NYC,
 on 12/20/64, at which plans were formulated to advise the
 seating of the Mississippi delegation and to seek support
 instead for the seating of Mississippi Freedom Democratic
 Party Delegates. This meeting was reported to the Bureau
 in NY letter dated 1/15/65, entitled as above, which also set
 forth information concerning the formation and activities of
 the NY Committee to support the MFDP Challenge.

Investigation of the NY Committee is continuing
 and a LHM will be submitted incorporating any additional
 current information available concerning the NY Committee for
 support of the MFDP Challenge.

7-Bureau
 (1-100-442529)
 1-New York (100-153735)
 1-New York

VJA:lmh
 (6)

1-Supervisor #42

100-153735 929

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 4 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

A-SCHERL

F B I

Date: 2/5/65

Transmit the following in _____ ~~ENCODE~~
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via TELETYPE URGENT
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

b6
b7C

CIRM; INTERNAL SECURITY DASH C.

ON FEBRUARY FOUR, SIXTY FIVE, NY FOUR ZERO NINE NINE DASH S ASTERISK ADVISED [REDACTED] IN RECEIPT OF LETTER FROM HARRY WACHTEL ADVISING THAT [REDACTED] HAD CALLED FROM SELMA, ALABAMA, THAT DATE, INSTRUCTING THAT MEETING OF RESEARCH COMMITTEE SHOULD BE HELD ON FEBRUARY FIVE, SIXTY FIVE, IN NEW YORK CITY. [REDACTED] ADVISED THAT KING WOULD NOT ATTEND MEETING BUT WOULD BE REPRESENTED BY HIM [REDACTED]. WACHTEL SAID MEETING WOULD BE IN HIS OFFICE FROM TWELVE THIRTY PM TO FIVE THIRTY PM, AND REQUESTED [REDACTED] PRESENCE.

b6
b7C

ACCORDING TO SAME SOURCE, [] AND [] WERE IN CONTACT LATE PM, FEBRUARY FOUR, SIXTY FIVE, DURING WHICH [] ADVISED NEITHER HE NOR KING COULD ATTEND RESEARCH COMMITTEE MEETING DUE TO EXPECTED VISITS OF CONGRESSMEN IN SELMA, ALABAMA, FEBRUARY FIVE. SIXTY FIVE.

12- NY 100-153735 (42)

JMK: gmd
(2)

1 ¹ Supv. 42.

15322

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent 11:00 AM Per LM

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____
(Priority)

PAGE TWO

b6
b7c

NY 100-153735

THE ABOVE SOURCE HAS ADVISED THAT [] HAS BEEN SICK
ALL WEEK AND HIS PRESENCE AT THE MEETING IS IN DOUBT.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Atlanta, Georgia
February 5, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 11-21-2011

~~SECRET~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS OF
DALLAS COUNTY, ALABAMA;
VOTING DISCRIMINATION;
CIVIL RIGHTS - ELECTION LAWS

Confidential Source One stated February 3, 1965, that [] the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, SCLC) on that date contacted RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL (Program Director of SCLC). [] advised BLACKWELL that he wanted [] of SCLC) to go to Selma, Alabama. He stated that SCLC hoped to have a state-wide meeting of civil rights leaders at Browns Chapel AME Church in Selma on Friday at 2:00 p.m. He stated that on February 2, 1965, 120 people were arrested along with 300 children and that the total number arrested thus far has been 1,560.

b6
b7C

According to Source One, [] also advised BLACKWELL that [] (Washington, D. C., representative of SCLC) was meeting with Vice President HUBERT HUMPHREY at 11:30 a.m. on February 3, 1965, and that he, [] was to meet with LEROY COLLINS (Director of Community Relations Service) in Selma, Alabama. [] did not furnish any information regarding the specific reasons for these meetings. [] said that SCLC may call President JOHNSON and ask him to send a representative to Selma. [] indicated that he would call LEE WHITE (Presidential Aide) and present the case to him.

b6
b7C

[] informed BLACKWELL that he wanted to get arrested around noon on February 3, 1965, but indicated he would not be in jail long.

b6
b7C

~~SECRET~~

~~GROUP 1~~

~~Excluded from Automatic /00-153735-93/
Downgrading and Declassification~~

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 9 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

~~SECRET~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS;
REGISTRARS OF VOTERS OF DALLAS COUNTY, ALABAMA

Confidential Source Two stated February 3, 1965, that [] on that date contacted BLACKWELL. BLACKWELL advised [] that MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. (President of SCLC) wanted [] in Selma, Alabama. [] said that "we" should get the Washington and New York people started on this "thing". [] said they should call BAYARD RUSTIN, [] and [] (New York Office of SCLC) for "direct action" in New York. [] did not explain what he meant by having direct action in New York.

b6
b7C

RANDOLPH BLACKWELL

On February 26, 1953, Confidential Source Three advised RANDOLPH BLACKWELL had been a member of the Communist Party in the District of Columbia.

Confidential Source Four advised that RANDOLPH BLACKWELL attended a Labor Youth League convention on August 13, 1950, at the Algonquin Club, 1400 Fayetteville Street, Durham, North Carolina.

The Labor Youth League has been designated by the U. S. Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[]

Confidential Source Five in November, 1947, advised that [] was a member of the Community Section of the Communist Party in Peoria, Illinois. On June 24, 1948, this source advised that [] had not been active in Communist Party affairs in the Peoria area for some time and advised he had not been in the area for a long period of time.

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b7C

~~2~~
~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS;
REGISTRARS OF VOTERS OF DALLAS COUNTY, ALABAMA

b6
b7C

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] New York City.

Confidential Source Six advised on February 26, 1957, that he had identified a photograph of [REDACTED] as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954 to be a member of, and in a position of leadership in, the Labor Youth League.

b6
b7C

BAYARD RUSTIN

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, BAYARD RUSTIN is the subject of a feature article captioned "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, RUSTIN is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, RUSTIN gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1, column 2, reported that BAYARD RUSTIN, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an east coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

- 3 -
~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS;
REGISTRARS OF VOTERS OF DALLAS COUNTY, ALABAMA

Confidential Source Seven advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on that date, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS remarked that, "RUSTIN calls me constantly--openly."

Confidential Source Eight advised on February 19 and 20, 1964, that BAYARD RUSTIN contacted BENJAMIN J. DAVIS on those dates, and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, DAVIS told RUSTIN that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which RUSTIN was to speak.

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

Confidential Source Nine advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, was National Secretary of the CP, USA.

"The New York Times", Monday, August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on Saturday night, August 22, 1964.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~4
SECRET~~



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. FD 323

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia
February 5, 1965

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
	REGISTRARS OF VOTERS OF DALLAS COUNTY, ALABAMA; VOTING DISCRIMINATION
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C CIVIL RIGHTS - ELECTION LAWS
Reference	Letterhead Memorandum dated and captioned as above at Atlanta, Georgia.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

F B I

Date: 2/5/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (P)

RE: CIRM
Bureau file 100-442529
Atlanta file 100-6670

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS OF
DALLAS COUNTY, ALABAMA;
VOTING DISCRIMINATION;
CIVIL RIGHTS -ELECTION LAWS
Bureau file 44-12831
Atlanta file 44-1727

Re Atlanta teletype to the Bureau and Mobile
dated 2/3/65.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are ten (10)
copies, for Mobile two (2) copies and for New York five (5)
copies of a Letterhead Memorandum suitable for dissemi-
nation.

- 7- Bureau (3-100-442529) (Enc. 10) (RM)
(3-44-12831) (Registrars of Voters of Dallas County,
Alabama)
(1-100-438794) (SCLC)
- 2- Mobile (1-44-557) (Enc. 2) (RM)
(1-100-CIRM)
- 5- New York (1-100-153735) (CIRM) (Enc. 5) (RM) b6
(1-100-149194) (SCLC) b7C
(1-100-73250) [redacted]
(1-100-46729) (Bayard Rustin)
(1-157-[redacted])
- 8- Atlanta (1-100-6670) (CIRM)
(1-100-6670-A)
(1-44-1727)
(1-157-621) [redacted]
(1-157-698) (Randolph T. Blackwell)
(1-100-6563) [redacted]
(1-100-5586) (Martin Luther King, Jr.)
(1-100-5718) (SCLC)

RRN:elt
(22)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

100-153735-932

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 10 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

ATC

AT 100-6670
RRN:elt

The identities of the confidential sources utilized in the enclosed Letterhead Memorandum are as follows:

Source #1	AT 1380-S*	
Source #2	AT 1381-S*	
Source #3	[redacted] characterization	b6
	of RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL.	b7C
Source #4	[redacted] characterization	b7D
	of RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL.	
Source #5	[redacted] characterization	
	of C. T. VIVIAN	
Source #6	ALBERT BROWN, Chairman,	
	Columbia University Labor	
	Youth League in 1954 used	
	to characterize [redacted]	
	[redacted]	
Source #7	NY 2359-S* used to characterize	
	BAYARD RUSTIN.	
Source #8	[redacted] used to characterize	
	BAYARD RUSTIN.	
Source #9	[redacted] used to characterize	
	BAYARD RUSTIN.	

If the information from AT 1380-S* or AT 1381-S* is utilized for lead purposes, care should be taken not to jeopardize the source.

~~SECRET~~ The enclosed Letterhead Memorandum has been classified because it contains information from a highly sensitive source with respect to the Racial Situation in the Atlanta area. It is felt this classification is necessary in order to not jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature.

337PM URGENT 2-5-65 BMS

TO NEW YORK -10- 100-153735

FROM DIRECTOR 100-442529 1P

DECOUED COPY

CIRM, INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

REURAIRTEL FEBRUARY THREE LAST. BY RETURN MAIL SUBMIT
LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM CONTAINING INFORMATION SET FORTH IN
REAIRTEL SUITABLY PARAPHRASED TO PROTECT SOURCE. INCLUDE
CHARACTERIZATIONS OF ANY INDIVIDUALS MENTIONED WHO HAVE
SUBVERSIVE AFFILIATIONS. REFER TO BUAIRTEL DATED JANUARY
TWENTY-TWO LAST.

END

NYM... JAM

FBI NEW YORK

*Handled
2/6/65*

33

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100-153735-933

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 5 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Newark, New Jersey
February 5, 1965

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Reference is made to memorandum dated February 3, 1965, at New York, New York.

The January 11, 1965, issue of the "New York Times," in an article captioned "21 Lawyers Begin Mississippi Drive," indicated that 21 lawyers meeting at the Broadway Congregational Church, 211 West 56th Street, New York City, on January 10, 1965, pledged to go to Mississippi beginning January 11, 1965, to take depositions for the purpose of ousting Mississippi's five present members of the United States House of Representatives. ~~Morton Stavis, a Newark lawyer,~~ was identified in this article as a participant in the "deposition caravan" and was identified as the national coordinator of the caravan.

The "Newark Evening News" in its February 3, 1965, edition carried an article entitled "Stavis Sees Gains." "Gathering Evidence in Mississippi." This article stated that Morton Stavis, a Newark lawyer, who had spent most of the past three weeks in Mississippi, had announced that he had been there gathering evidence to help unseat the state's Congressmen and that his efforts have been "quite successful." Stavis pointed out that 70 volunteer lawyers were in Mississippi attempting to prove that the state's present Congressmen were improperly elected because Negroes were systematically prevented from voting. He indicated that this activity was part of a challenge to the Representatives by the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party. Stavis went on to state that the lawyers had been taking depositions from state, county, and municipal officials as well as leaders of White Citizens Councils. Stavis further indicated that he expects to return south again before the taking of depositions by the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party ends on February 13, 1965.

On October 28, 1955, NK T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past and who stated

100-153735-934

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB - NEW YORK	

Yes

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

that during the period 1943 to 1944 he was a member of the OPA communist group and later served as Captain of this communist group, furnished a signed statement in which he stated that he knew Morton Stavis to be a loyal Communist Party (CP) member and that Stavis had indicated to him that he had been associated with the CP for a long period of time and that his loyalty to the Party was clearly established.

NK T-2, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on August 3, 1954, that Morton Stavis was known to him as a CP member and that in the presence of a third person, also known to NK T-2 as a CP member, Stavis had discussed action to be taken when approached by members of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

On January 5, 1952, NK T-3, who has furnished reliable information in the past, stated he believed Morton Stavis to be a member of the Professional Club, sometimes called the Lawyers Club, of the New Jersey CP in January, 1952.

On January 27, 1953, [REDACTED], a self-admitted former CP member from 1949 to 1955, stated that all members of the CP in New Jersey had received instructions that should they be interviewed by agents of the FBI they should report what had gone on at the interview to Morton Stavis.

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Morton Stavis invoked the Fifth Amendment before the House Un-American Activities Committee on February 28, 1956, when asked questions concerning present or past CP membership.

The "New York Guild Lawyer," Volume 20, #3, March-April, 1962, issue, self-described as a publication of the National Lawyers Guild, listed Morton Stavis of New Jersey as a member-at-large of the National Executive Board of the National Lawyers Guild.

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild appears in the appendix hereto.

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

NK T-4, who has furnished reliable information in the past, made available a letter dated May 8, 1964, on the stationery of the National Lawyers Guild Committee to Assist Southern Lawyers reflecting that Morton Stavis, Newark, New Jersey, is a committee member.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD (NLG)

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published December 1, 1961, to supersede Guide published on January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., reflects the following on page 121 regarding the NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD (NLG):

1. Cited as a Communist front.
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149.)
2. Cited as a Communist front which "is the foremost legal bulwark of the COMMUNIST PARTY, its front organizations, and controlled unions" and which "since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the COMMUNIST PARTY and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents."
(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD, September 21, 1950, originally related September 17, 1950.)
3. "To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the COMMUNIST PARTY itself. Among these organizations are the * * * NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD. When the COMMUNIST PARTY itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection."
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)

APPENDIX

F B I

Date: 2/5/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
 FROM: SAC, NEWARK (100-48052)
 SUBJECT: CIRM

Rerep of SA ELDRED W. COX dated at Newark 1/29/65.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is an original and ten copies of a letterhead memorandum setting forth information concerning the activities of MORTON STAVIS within project "Deposition Caravan."

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Sources utilized in the enclosed letterhead memorandum are as follows:

NK T-1 is [redacted]
 [redacted] South Miami, Fla.

NK T-2 is former [redacted]

NK T-3 is [redacted]

NK T-4 is [redacted]
 Detroit, Mich. (by request).

- 6 - Bureau (Enc. 11) (RM)
 - (1 - 100-7321) (NLG)
 - (1 - 100-13661) (MORTON STAVIS)
 - (1 - 157-) (MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY)
- 2 - Jackson (Enc. 2) (RM)
 - (1 - 100-) (MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY)
 - (1 - 100-30) (MORTON STAVIS)
- 2 - New York (100-153735) (Enc. 2) (RM)
- 2 - Newark
 - (1 - 100-30578) (MORTON STAVIS)

RHH:aas
 (12)

including page 1 of 2

100-153735-935
 SEARCHED
 SERIALIZED
 INDEXED
 FILED

Approved: _____
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

43
 2/6/65

2/5/65

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, JACKSON (100-57)

*100-151548**
CIRM

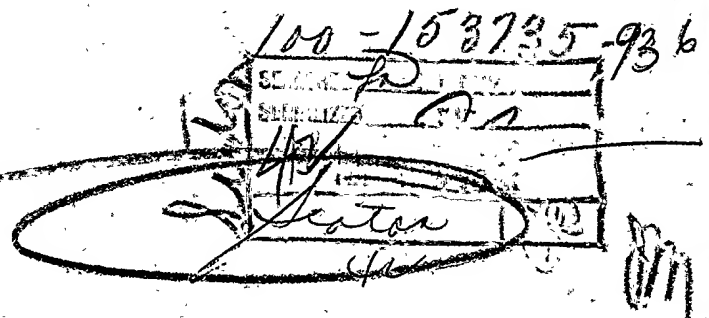
Reference is made to Bureau airtel dated 1/22/65, captioned "CIRM" which contains information indicating that a number of attorneys from various parts of the United States will visit the State of Mississippi in an effort to obtain evidence in support of the allegation that Negroes had been improperly deprived from registering to vote in the November, 1964 election.

Bureau instructs that all offices identify the various attorneys participating in this project through established sources in order that the extent of communist influence and/or participation may be developed.

The following investigation has been conducted by the Jackson Division toward identifying the attorneys in the State of Mississippi:

- 3- Bureau (RM)
- 1- Boston (Info)
- 1- Newark (Info)
- 1- New Orleans (Info)
- ①- New York (Info)
- 1- San Francisco
- 2- Jackson
(1 - 157-452)

DE:ace
(10)



100-57

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[redacted] Southern Regional Office, National Lawyers Guild, 507 1/2 North Tenth Street, Jackson, Miss., has been contacted on several occasions in the recent past in connection with investigations being conducted by this office. She furnishes information only on a self-servicing basis and declined to furnish identities of any attorneys presently in Mississippi obtaining depositions in connection with the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Challenge.

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[redacted], a member of and active in the NAACP and the civil rights movement, on 2/4/65 advised that attorney [redacted] from San Francisco, California, had arrived in Jackson, Miss., recently to participate in the Challenge. [redacted] is the coordinator of the group of attorneys from San Francisco. [redacted] said that about 20 attorneys were arriving from California. He identified TERRY FRANCOIS as another attorney in the group from California. [redacted] stated that he arranged sleeping accommodations for four attorneys for one night; however, does not recall their names. [redacted] continued the attorneys report into Jackson, get their assignments, and immediately depart for various parts of the state. When their assignments are completed, they return to their respective homes.

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[redacted] stated he doubts if anyone has a list of all the attorneys who are or have been in the state. He said in his opinion, the program is rather disorganized, in that no one person knows exactly what the other is doing.

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[redacted] could furnish no additional information regarding this matter.

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It is to be noted that information regarding FRANCOIS and [redacted] as well as other attorneys identified as coming into the State of Mississippi, was submitted in LHM form by San Francisco under date of 1/19/65.

JN 100-57

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On 1/20/65, [redacted] who identified himself as an attorney, from San Francisco, California, telephonically advised SA [redacted] Meridian, Miss., that he had been to the Council of Federated Organizations (CFO) office in Meridian and it was recommended that he call the FBI to report his presence in the Meridian area. He then stated he and BENJAMIN DREYFUS, also from California, were in the Lauderdale County area taking depositions concerning the challenges to the Mississippi Congressional delegation.

Information regarding DREYFUS, [redacted] and other attorneys identified as coming to Mississippi set forth in LHM form by San Francisco under date of 1/20/65.

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On 1/20/65, HARRY J. LOBSTRON, Attorney, Pleasant Hill, Calif., and M. J. WADLEIGH, Attorney, San Francisco, Calif., while obtaining depositions from Negroes in Leake County, Miss., advised SAs [redacted] and LAURIER C. BUTEAU that they had volunteered their services to the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party for a number of days in order to secure depositions from persons in the 4th Congressional District of Mississippi for purpose of challenging the Mississippi delegation.

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Background information regarding LOBSTRON is included in the LHM submitted by San Francisco dated 1/19/65.

An article appearing in the "Clarion-Ledger," page 8, 1/26/65, entitled "Attorneys for FDP Taking Depositions" indicates that MERTON STAVIS of Newark, New Jersey, is one of the coordinators of the project.

For the information of the Bureau, STAVIS is a security index subject of the Newark Office.

On 1/28/65, [redacted] contacted SA [redacted] in Laurel, Miss., and stated he is an

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Best Copy Available

JN 100-57

attorney from the State of New York, and was in Laurel making arrangements for taking depositions from witnesses. He furnished this for information and made no requests of the FBI.

Background information being requested.

In a syndicated article appearing on page two of the "Clarion-Ledger," a Jackson, Miss., daily newspaper dated 1/25/65, MORTON STAVIS said he and at least one other New Jerseyian, Attorney WALT WITTMAN of Haysenock, will work in Jackson, Miss., taking depositions.

The article stated that attorneys directing the case itself are ARTHUR KINOF and WILLIAM KUNSTLER of New York City, and [redacted] of New Orleans, Louisiana.

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Background information being requested for ARTHUR KINOF and WALT WITTMAN.

Information regarding WILLIAM KUNSTLER was furnished by LHM from New York under date 12/21/64.

On 1/28/65, [redacted] telephonically contacted the FBI Office concerning a bomb threat received at MEUP headquarters, Jackson, Miss. She also advised that her residence is Martha Vineyard, Mass., and that she has been in Jackson, Miss., for approximately one week taking depositions. She said she has been working with [redacted] an attorney from California.

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Background information being requested regarding above individuals.

An article appearing in the Sunday edition of the "Delta Democrat-Times," Greenville, Miss., page one,

Best Copy Available

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JN 100-57

1/31/65, identifies JOSEPH GORDIN, ARTHUR T. BERGCHEN, and DAVID P. WEAVER, JR., all of San Francisco, Calif., as working in that area.

Background information regarding [] set forth in San Francisco LHM 1/19/65.

Background information regarding [] and [] being requested.

The Jackson Office is remaining ever alert for the identities of attorneys who are presently in this state in connection with the Freedom Democratic Party Challenge, and when identified, requests will be made of offices covering their residences for background information and subversive information.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

New York, New York
February 8, 1965

Bufile 100-442529

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

The January 25, 1965, issue of "U. E. News", official organ of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, contains an article reflecting that over 100 attorneys are gathering evidence concerning the denial of rights to Negro citizens in Mississippi, in a move to have the present Mississippi delegation in the United States Congress removed from office on the grounds that 42% of the population of voting age has been systematically denied the right to vote.

On February 1, 1965, a confidential source advised that Isidore Gibby Needleman was informed by [redacted] that testimony was being taken in New York from former residents of Mississippi who encountered or witnessed repressive acts by State or extra-legal agencies when Negroes considered registering to vote or attempted to register.

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[redacted] indicated that a hearing was to be held on February 11 or 12, 1965, which he hoped would be presided over by a Supreme Court or Civil Court Justice. By February 5, 1965, the five incumbent Congressmen were to be notified of the hearing, as they are entitled to be represented, and lists of witnesses were to be submitted to them. [redacted] stated that the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee and the "Medical Committee" were compiling lists of prospective witnesses and would direct them to attorneys who would take statements and prepare those people to make formal depositions at the hearing. Lewis requested Needleman to talk to some of these witnesses, obtain their stories, and determine their willingness to testify. Needleman agreed to do so.

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On February 2, 1965, the above source learned that Needleman had been in touch with a number of doctors and nurses who had been in Mississippi during the latter part

6-Bureau (100-442529)
1-New York (100-153735)

VAL:dam
(9)

This document contains neither
recommendations nor conclusions
of the FBI. It is the property
of the FBI and is loaned to your
agency; it and its contents are
not to be distributed outside
your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

100-153735-137

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters

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of 1964. Most of these individuals had only negative information. One [redacted] New York City, advised Needleman she had not witnessed acts of intimidation but had dressed the wounds of Negroes who had been injured (presumably in the course of such intimidation). A Dr. Manuel Gottlieb, dentist, 2 East 54th Street, New York City, advised that he and five other persons, while staying at a hotel, had received insulting anonymous phone calls threatening bodily harm if they did not leave town promptly.

[redacted] instructed Needleman to mail statements by witnesses to Runatler and Runatler, 511 Fifth Avenue, New York City, attention of [redacted]

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The "U. E. News" of December 23, 1957, contained an item reflecting that Robert Z. Lewis is the counsel for the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, and that he contributes a column entitled "Legally Speaking" to the "U. E. News".

In recent years confidential sources have advised that Isidore Gibby Needleman, a practicing attorney in New York City, was formerly employed by the Amtorg Trading Corporation, registered Soviet trade agency in the United States, in a legal capacity and continues to represent this agency from time to time. Needleman has appeared in behalf of former or current members of the Communist Party before Congressional committees and in the courts. He had contributed money and effort to numerous Communist front activities and has served as a custodian of Communist Party funds. Needleman has described himself as favoring strict adherence to Marxist-Leninist doctrines and at one time participated in the solicitation of a fund to promote Marxist study and research.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters

Characterizations of the United
Electrical, Radio and Machine
Workers of America are attached
hereto.

The Martindale-Hubbell Law Directory, 1965 Edition,
reflects that William Kunstler and Michael J. Kunstler are
members of the law firm Kunstler and Kunstler, 511 Fifth
Avenue, New York City.

On October 29, 1962, a confidential source advised
that a rally sponsored by the New York Council to Abolish
the House Un-American Activities Committee was held at the
Manhattan Center, New York City, on October 24, 1962. William
Kunstler spoke at this rally and told the audience that the
House Committee on Un-American Activities interferes with
social progress and the brotherhood of man, and called for
the abolition of the Committee.

A characterization of the New York
Council to Abolish the House
Un-American Activities Committee
is attached hereto.

In May, 1961, a confidential source learned that the
name of Mike Kunstler was on the mailing list of the Fair
Play for Cuba Committee.

A characterization of this
organization is attached to this
memorandum.

The "New York Herald Tribune" of June 23, 1964,
page 4, contains an article reflecting that Rita Schwerner
is the wife of Michael Schwerner, one of the three civil
rights workers who disappeared near Philadelphia, Mississippi,
on or about June 21, 1963. She and her husband headed the
Meridian, Mississippi, office of the Council of Federated
Organizations, a coalition of civil rights groups.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-153735

1.

APPENDIX

AMTORG TRADING CORPORATION

According to records of the New York County Clerk, Amtorg Trading Corporation is a New York corporation formed in 1924. It has acted since then as a buying and selling agency in the United States for the Soviet Government. Since 1949, it has been registered with the Department of Justice under the provisions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-153735

1.

APPENDIX

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

The April 6, 1960, edition of "The New York Times" newspaper contained a full-page advertisement captioned "What Is Really Happening In Cuba," placed by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). This advertisement announced the formation of the FPCC in New York City and declared the FPCC intended to promulgate "the truth about revolutionary Cuba" to neutralize the distorted American press.

"The New York Times" edition of January 11, 1961, reported that at a hearing conducted before the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on January 10, 1961, Dr. CHARLES A. SANTOS-BUCH identified himself and ROBERT TABER as organizers of the FPCC. He also testified he and TABER obtained funds from the Cuban Government which were applied toward the cost of the aforementioned advertisement.

On May 16, 1963, a source advised that during the first two years of the FPCC's existence there was a struggle between Communist Party (CP) and Socialist Workers Party (SWP) elements to exert their power within the FPCC and thereby influence FPCC policy. This source added that during the past year there had been a successful effort by FPCC leadership to minimize the role of these and other organizations in the FPCC so that their influence as of May, 1963, was negligible.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On May 20, 1963, a second source advised that VINCENT "TED" LEE, FPCC National Office Director, was then formulating FPCC policy and had indicated that he had no intention of permitting FPCC policy to be determined by any other organization. This source stated that LEE believed that the FPCC should advocate resumption of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States and should support the right of Cubans to manage their revolution without interference from other nations. LEE did not advocate supporting the Cuban revolution per se.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-153735

C.

APPENDIX

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

The November 23, 1963, edition of "The New York Times" reported that Senator THOMAS J. DODD of Connecticut had called FPCC "the chief public relations instrument of the CASTRO network in the United States." It is to be noted that Senator DODD was a member of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee which twice conducted hearings on the FPCC.

The December 27, 1963, edition of "The New York World Telegram and Sun" newspaper stated that the pro-CASTRO FPCC was seeking to go out of business and that its prime activity during its lifetime had been sponsorship of pro-CASTRO street rallies and mass picket lines, and the direction of an active propaganda mill highlighting illegal travel-to-Cuba campaigns. Its comparatively brief span of life was attributed to mounting anti-CASTRO American public opinion, the 1962 Congressional hearings which disclosed FPCC financing by CASTRO's United Nations Delegation, and ultimately, the bad publicity which the FPCC received from disclosure of activities on its behalf by suspected presidential assassin, LEE H. OSWALD.

On February 6, 1964, the previously mentioned second source advised that V. T. LEE had recently remarked that the FPCC was dead and that there were no plans to organize another similar organization.

On April 13, 1964, a third source advised that there had not been any FPCC activity in many months and that the FPCC had been dissolved.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-153735

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APPENDIX

UNITED ELECTRICAL, RADIO AND
MACHINE WORKERS OF AMERICA

The "UE Shop Steward Guide," United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UE) Publication Number 212, Sixth Edition, 1952, discloses on pages 32-34, "UE - the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America" was established in 1936 at a convention in Buffalo, New York. At that time, the organization was called the United Electrical and Radio Workers of America. Shortly thereafter, a large group of American Federation of Labor machinists' locals joined the UE and the full name became the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UE).

"The UE is known as an 'International Union' because companies of both the United States and Canada are under contract."

"100 Things You Should Know About Communism and Labor," prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., 1951, relates the following information. In 1944, the Committee on Un-American Activities found the "United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (CIO)" to be one of the unions which was described as having "Communist leadership... strongly entrenched." The "United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America" was listed as one of the Unions which was expelled from the Congress of Industrial Organizations in 1950 because of its Communist domination.

The "Internal Security Annual Report for 1957, Report of the Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and other Internal Security Laws, of the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate," on page 61, refers to UE as "one of the strongest Communist controlled unions in America."

The International Headquarters of UE is located at 11 East 51st Street, New York, New York, according to the April 20, 1964, edition of UE News, "official organ of UE."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Best Copy Available

New York, New York
February 8, 1965

Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Reference is made to attached memorandum dated
and captioned as above.

All of the confidential sources mentioned in
this communication have furnished reliable information
in the past.

This document contains neither
recommendations nor conclusions
of the FBI. It is the property
of the FBI and is loaned to your
agency; it and its contents are
not to be distributed outside
your agency.

2/8/65

AIRTEL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)(P)

SUBJECT: GIRM
IS-C

ReButel, 2/5/65, Buairtel, 1/22/65, and NY airtel,
2/3/65.

Enclosed herewith are six copies of a letterhead memorandum incorporating information set forth in referenced NY airtel.

The confidential source that supplied the information is NY 1286-S*.

The confidential sources used in the characterization of ISIDORE GIBBY NEEDLEMAN are NY 1286-S*, NY 1537-S*, and NY 3225-S*.

The confidential source used to characterize WILLIAM M. KUNSTLER is

The confidential source used to characterize MICHAEL J. KUNSTLER is NY 3245-S*.

All of the above sources have furnished reliable information in the past.

3-Bureau (Encs. 6)(RM)
1-New York

VAL:dam

(6)

100-153735-938

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MC

NY 100-153735

The files of the NYO contain no information concerning [redacted] b6 b7C

NYO indices reflect that [redacted] is a dentist. He was interviewed on 5/14/51, in connection with the investigation of [redacted] (Bufile 100-57453), and stated that he had known the [redacted] since 1951 and considered them friends, though the relationship was that of dentist to patient. He had no information concerning their friends, associates, political activities, or beliefs. b6 b7C

No characterizations are available pertaining to the Students Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee or the "Medical Committee", believed to be the Medical Committee for Human Rights.

The memorandum has been classified "~~Confidential~~" in order to protect sensitive and productive sources of information.

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

2/9/65

SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

CIRM
IS-C

ReBulet to NY, 1/6/65.

"The New York Times" of 10/5/61, on page 31, contains an article captioned, "On Civil Rights Frontier; Jack Greenberg." It was pointed out that JACK GREENBERG, a 36 year old white man, was the man who succeeded THURGOOD MARSHALL as general counsel of the NAACP, and it was mentioned that twelve years ago he accepted a job as assistant counsel in the NAACP because he regarded civil rights as one of the exciting frontiers of law-making. According to the article, GREENBERG was described as a man who worships the law and is a man for whom the law is a religion.

GREENBERG, according to the article, lives at 22 Knightsbridge Road, Great Neck, Long Island. His wife is the former SEMA ANN TANZER of Wilmington, Delaware, and they have four children, JOSIAH 9, DAVID 7, and twins, SARAH and EZRA, 3. He attended Columbia University Law School in 1948 as a Harlan Fiske Stone Scholar. It was stated that GREENBERG was in the Navy during World War II and served as a lieutenant junior grade.

According to the article, GREENBERG is the author of a book, "Race Relations and American Law" and is a co-author of "Citizen's Guide to Desegregation."

Indices of the NYO were reviewed in regard to GREENBERG, but no ^{SUBVERSIVE} information identifiable with him was located.

2-Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1-New York (100-153735) (42)
JCS:rmv (2) ✓
(3)

100-153735-939

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Best Copy Available

NY 100-148220

New York, New York
February 9, 1955

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

On February 4, 1955, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that at a meeting of a Communist Party (CP) club, East Side Section, New York County CP, held on February 3, 1955, at 323 West End Avenue, New York, New York, Sherrington Hills, Organizer of the club, announced there would be a picket line in front of the First National City Bank, 20th Street and Broadway, New York, New York, on the evening of February 5, 1955. This demonstration, sponsored by the East Side Civil Rights Committee, is being held to protest the purchase of State of Mississippi bonds by the First National City Bank, and is scheduled for the evening of February 5, 1955, because the above branch of the bank is open to 7:00 p.m. that date. Hills urged as many club members as possible to participate in this picket line.

The same source further related Sherrington Hills further indicated at the above meeting that her husband, Jean Hills, also a member of this CP club, has agreed to serve on the Executive Committee of the East Side Civil Rights Committee. According to [redacted] [redacted] is the only CP member on the Executive Committee.

b6
b7c

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Group 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

100-153735-94/0

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

On February 3, 1955, the same source advised that on the evening of that date, approximately 30 whites and Negroes were observed in a picket line in front of the First National City Bank, 15th Street and Broadway, New York, New York. This demonstration was sponsored by the West Side Civil Rights Committee and the Seven Arts Congress of Racial Equality (CARE) to protest the purchase of State of Mississippi bonds by the First National City Bank. The source further advised that [redacted] a member of a Communist Party club of the West Side Section, New York County CP, participated in the picket line. No incidents of violence or other disturbances took place.

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On February 3, 1955, a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed at 5:00 p.m., when the First National City Bank, 15th Street and Broadway, New York City, opened its doors for Friday evening business, a small group of demonstrators began to picket in front of the bank. This small group of ten pickets increased until at the closing time of the bank at 7:00 p.m., the group consisted of approximately 30 people. The pickets sang freedom songs, chanted freedom slogans, and carried placards indicating that the First National City Bank has purchased Mississippi bonds and suggesting that people not use the bank. Flyers were also distributed which stated that investing money in Mississippi is an investment in segregation, terror, and murder.

The demonstration, which ended at 7:00 p.m., was orderly, and there were no incidents or arrests.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ 100

2/3/65

AIRTEL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)
SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are five copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

The source who furnished this information is NY 2753-S.

SA [redacted] observed the demonstration on 2/3/65. ESB, NYCPD was advised of this demonstration on 2/5/65.

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This letterhead memorandum is being classified "Confidential" because it contains information from a source, the unauthorized disclosure of which could be detrimental to the investigation of the CPUSA, which in turn could be detrimental to the national defense interests.

3-Bureau (100-442529) (Encl. 5) (RM)
1-NY (100-79093) (CCINTEL CORE) (41)
1-NY (100-118093) [redacted] (42)
1-NY (100-122352) [redacted] (43)
1-NY (157- [redacted]) (WEST SIDE CIVIL RIGHTS COMMITTEE) (43)
1-NY (100-153735) (42)
JCS:rmw
(9)

b6
b7C

[Handwritten signatures and initials]
100-153735-941

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE NEW YORK	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 2/12/65	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 10/20-64 - 1/18/65
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY JOHN C. SEATON	TYPED BY rac
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS-C	

REFERENCE

Report of SA JOHN C. SEATON, dated 10/30/64
at New York.



- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report has been classified "~~Secret~~" because it contains information from [] and the unauthorized disclosure of this information could reasonably result in the identification of this informant, who is of great value and compromise his future effectiveness.

b7D

This report has also been classified "~~Secret~~" because it contains information from NY 4092-S*, NY 4099-S*, NY 4212-S*, AT 1379-S*, AT 1380-S* and AT 1386-S*. These sources hold sensitive positions with respect to the racial situation and the communist infiltration thereof.

APPROVED 	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE 9-Bureau (100-442529) (RM) 1-G-2, First Army (RM) 1-2nd SI District, USAF (RM) 1-DIO, Third Naval District (RM) ④-New York (100-153735)		100	153735-942
			
Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations	
Agency			
Request Recd.			
Date Fwd.			
How Fwd.			
By			

NY 100-153735

It is also classified "~~Secret~~" because it contains information from NY 694-S* who has furnished highly concentrated information in order to characterize STANLEY LEVISON.

Copies of this report have been disseminated to local intelligence agencies in accordance with Bureau instructions.

For the information of the Bureau, a separate appendix section has been utilized in this report for the purpose of characterizing individuals and organizations mentioned in the report. It was felt that to set forth such a large number of characterizations immediately following the place where they are mentioned in the details would have detracted from the continuity of the report. However, in some instances where it was felt for purposes of clarity, ease in reading, and in order to obtain the full impact of the information, characterizations of individuals have been included immediately after the mention of the name. The appendix contains all of the individuals who can be characterized.

With respect to the meeting which took place on 1/8/65 with MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. in attendance, it is believed that this was an SCLC Research meeting which was held at the office of HARRY WACHTEL, 575 Madison Avenue, NYC. It is to be noted that on 1/8/65 SAs [redacted] and FRANCIS T. LEONARD observed CLEVELAND ROBINSON, Secretary-Treasurer of District 65, Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Workers Union. ROBINSON undoubtedly attended the meeting in WACHTEL's office. NY 4099-S* the source who furnished the information concerning the meeting on 1/8/65, also furnished information that ELSTEIN (PH) was at the meeting. It is to be noted that in the past RALPH HELSTEIN, President of the United Packing House Workers of America, has been scheduled to attend such meetings.

b6
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A review of the case file on COMINFIL NAACP failed to reflect any additional information at this time for inclusion in instant report.

For information of the Bureau the "New York Times" issue of 1/5/65, page 1, contained the following concerning the annual NAACP Board of Directors meeting held in New York City, 1/4/65.

COVER PAGE

NY 100-153735

"The NAACP announced yesterday a nation wide program of 'citizenship clinics' designed to strengthen the Negro Community from within.

"ROY WILKINS, NAACP Executive Director, said the clinics would not confine their duties to combating discrimination. The 'broad goal', he said 'Will be the assumption of full citizenship responsibilities along with utilization of full citizenship rights'.

"The announcement of the clinics will be a significant departure from the programs developed by the civil rights movement in recent years....."

It is to be noted that on 12/31/64, a pretext telephone call was made by SA JOHN C. SEATON to the office of MICHAEL NESSELSON under the guise of a person interested in civil rights groups in general and MARTIN LUTHER KING's group in particular. It is to be noted that this pretext call was reported as T-21 and was reported in this fashion in order to more appropriately report this information which, if obtained from other sources could have created a delicate situation.

"Political Affairs" for the period of this quarterly report have been reviewed but no pertinent information was located.

The file on Harlem Community Council on Housing (NY 100-152081) was reviewed, but there was no pertinent information to be reported for this period.

The file on the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (100-147963) was reviewed, but there was no pertinent information to be reported for this period.

SAs who observed PLM street rally on 11/28/64 were [redacted] and WILLIAM C. KASH.

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b7C

SAs who observed PLM street rally on 12/7/64 were [redacted] and JOHN W. ROBINSON.

CONRAD LYNN was interviewed on 3/9/54, by SAs [redacted] and [redacted]

COVER PAGE

NY 100-153735

ADMINISTRATIVE

The following information is not being included in that section of the report concerning the Negro American Labor Council as it is felt that the nature of the information might tend to disclose the identities of [] and []:

b6
b7C

It was ascertained that on June 16, 1964, JAMES TORMEY advised [] that he did not like the report that [] gave recently to the New York District, CP, USA, Trade Union Commission. He stated that he could not understand why she had said that the NY NALC CP caucus had gotten very little help from the CP, USA leadership. TORMEY said that he had been working with the caucus for some time now and he wondered what she thought he was doing over this period of time.

b6
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TORMEY also advised that the "Industrial Group" CP, USA is greatly concerned with the activities of the Negro American Labor Council (NALC). He said that he feels that he can get this group to go along with his program in the NALC. He invited [] to attend an Executive Session of the Trade Union Commission, New York District CP which he also referred to as the "Industrial" on June 19, 1964 where a discussion would be held as to how the commission would approach becoming active in the NALC.

b6
b7C

TORMEY told [] that he should attempt to broaden the Schaefer Brewery, Brooklyn, New York, boycott and that he would like to have the NALC take an active part in the boycott.

b6
b7C

[]
June 17, 1964

b7D

COVER PAGE

- D -

NY 100-153735

ADMINISTRATIVE

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It was ascertained that on June 28, 1964, JAMES TORMEY, [] and [] held a meeting.

[] gave the others a report on a meeting of the National Executive Board, NALC, which was held on June 27, 1964. She stated that discrimination in hiring in the brewery industry was discussed and that A. PHILIP RANDOLPH appointed CLEVELAND ROBINSON as the "top" NALC individual concerning the brewery situation.

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TORMEY said that he wanted [] and [] to attend the next meeting of the Trade Union Commission Executive Committee which was to be held on July 24, 1964.

b6
b7C

[]
July 2, 1964

b7D

It was ascertained that on August 5, 1964, JAMES TORMEY told [] that he had wanted to see [] to tell him he, TORMEY, desired to go with [] to NY NALC CP caucus meeting that evening.

b6
b7C

[] left TORMEY and he went to the Jefferson Bookshop where he was told by DANNY RUBEL that [] should make every effort to attend the next meeting of the Kings County Communist Party Council which would be held on August 11, 1964.

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[]
August 7, 1964

b7D

COVER PAGE

NY 100-153735

ADMINISTRATIVE

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It was ascertained that on August 28, 1964, [] told JAMES TORMEY about a meeting of the NY NALC and the latest developments in the Schaefer Brewing Company situation. He told TORMEY that three of the Negro brewery workers had joined the NY NALC.

TORMEY told [] that the agenda for a meeting of the Trade Union Commission which was to be held on August 30, 1964, called for a discussion concerning the political situation in the United States but that he wanted [] to be prepared to give a short report on the NALC and the brewery situation. TORMEY stated that he believed that it was important enough to be included on the agenda.

b6
b7C

[]
August 31, 1964

b7D

It was ascertained that on September 16, 1964, [] advised JAMES TORMEY that the "State of Race Conference" which will be sponsored by the NALC would be held in Washington, D. C., on October 16-17, 1964.

b6
b7C

[] gave JAMES TORMEY 25 applications for membership in the NALC. TORMEY indicated that he would give these applications to [] of the Trade Union Commission, CP, USA. It is understood that [] would furnish NALC applications to TORMEY.

b6
b7C

[]
September 21, 1964

b7D

COVER PAGE

NY 100-153735

ADMINISTRATIVE

b6
b7C

The Special Agents who observed [redacted] Financial Secretary of Brooklyn CORE, at his residence on 3/4/64, were SAS THOMAS J. MC NIFF and [redacted].

In that portion of this report concerning the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) under the heading CPUSA In General reference is made to an office of CORE on West 82nd Street, New York, New York. On 1/4/65, Detective [redacted] Bureau of Special Services, New York City Police Department (conceal by request) advised this chapter of CORE is no longer in existence as a chapter of CORE.

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The Special Agents who observed the CORE demonstration on 10/26/64, at Madison Square Garden, New York City, were [redacted] and [redacted].

b6
b7C

The pretext used to characterize [redacted] [redacted] who participated in the demonstration was made by SA [redacted] who utilized the pretext of being a representative of the personal loan department of a local banking concern in making telephonic inquiry at "The Worker" concerning [redacted] [redacted]

b6
b7C

COVER PAGE

- G -

NY 100-153735

In addition to SA SEATON, this report was prepared by the following Special Agents:

JOHN W. ROBINSON

Progressive Labor Movement

b6
b7C

A. LEWIS BARNETT

Socialist Workers Party

JAMES E. TIERNEY

Workers World Party
Congress of Racial Equality

JAMES E. TIERNEY

Negro American Labor Council

b6
b7C
b7D

PHILIP H. SHERIDAN

SCLC

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

NY T-1

Characterizations of

and

NY T-2

NY 2384-S*

Characterization of

NY T-3

NY T-4

NY 2362-S*

NY T-5

NY 4751-S*

NY T-6

CG 5824-S*

Characterizations of PAUL ROBESON, JR., GIL GREEN, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT,

and HENRY WINSTON.

NY T-7

NY 2359-S*

Characterization of BAYARD RUSTIN.

COVER PAGE

b6
b7C
b7D

NY 100-153735

INFORMANTS (CONT-D)

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

NY T-8

[REDACTED]

Characterizations of
[REDACTED] and
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT.

[REDACTED]

NY T-9

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

NY T-10

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

NY T-11

[REDACTED]

Characterizations of

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(SCOPE)

NY T-12

[REDACTED]

Characterization of

[REDACTED]

(SCOPE)

NY T-13

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Characterization of

[REDACTED]

NY T-14

[REDACTED]

Characterization of
WILLIAM HOWARD MELISH.

NY T-15

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(SCOPE)

NY T-16

NY 4212-S*

Characterization of
BAYARD RUSTIN.

COVER PAGE

b6
b7C
b7D

NY 100-153735

INFORMANTS (CONT'D)

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

NY T-17
NY 3246-S*

Characterization of
[REDACTED]

NY T-18
NY 4535-S*

Characterization of
JOHN HENRIK CLARKE.

NY T-19
NY confidential mail box

NY T-20

[REDACTED]
NY T-21
Pretext interview
with MICHAEL NISSELSO
on 12/31/64

[REDACTED]
100-82890-183
-184

NY T-22
LOUIS F. BUDENZ

Characterizations of
SAUL MILLS and LAWRENCE
REDDICK.

NY T-23

[REDACTED]
Characterization of
SAUL MILLS.

NY T-24

[REDACTED]
Characterization of
SAUL MILLS.

NY T-25
NY 694-S*

Characterizations of
JAMES TORMEY, GUS HALL,
JAMES JACKSON, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] IRVING
POTASH, MORTIMER DANIEL
RUBIN and [REDACTED]

NY T-26

[REDACTED]
Characterization of
[REDACTED]

COVER PAGE

NY 100-153735

INFORMANTS (CONT'D)

Identity of Source

NY T-27

[REDACTED]

NY T-28

[REDACTED]

NY T-29

[REDACTED]

NY T-30

[REDACTED]

NY T-31

[REDACTED]

NY T-32

[REDACTED]

File Number Where Located

Instant report
100-139834-2937

Characterizations of [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

100-139834-2937

Characterizations of
ROBERT THOMPSON. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
and THEODORE R. BASSETT.

Characterizations of
[REDACTED] SI [REDACTED]

JESSE GRAY, [REDACTED]
WILLIAM PATTERSON and
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
(SCOPE)

Characterizations of
[REDACTED]

Characterizations of
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
(SCOPE)

[REDACTED]
Characterization of
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
Characterization of
WILLIAM L. PATTERSON.

COVER PAGE

- K -

NY 100-153735

b6
b7C
b7D

INFORMANTS (CONT'D)

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

NY T-33

[REDACTED]

Characterizations of
DANNY RUBEL. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

NY T-34

[REDACTED]

Characterization of

[REDACTED]

(SCOPE)

NY T-35

AT 1380-S*

NY T-36

Anonymous source
of the WFO as set
out in report of
SA JOHN J. WAESH,
dated 7/19/50; WFO
re: "NLG; IS-C"

Characterization of
HARRY WACHTEL.

NY T-37

NY 1190-S*

Characterizations of
HARRY and LEONORA
WACHTEL.

NY T-38

AT 1386-S*

NY T-39

AT 1379-S*

NY T-40

ALBERT BROWN
Chairman of Columbia
University, LYL in 1954

Characterization of

[REDACTED]

b6
b7C

COVER PAGE

- L -

NY 100-153735

INFORMANTS (CONT'D)

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

NY T-41
NY 4099-S*

NY T-42
NY 4092-S*

NY T-43

NY T-44

NY T-45

NY T-46

NY T-47

NY T-48

NY T-49
BSS,
NYCPD

NY T-50
NY 4251-S*

NY T-51

Characterization of

Characterizations of
and

Characterization of

Characterization of

Instant Report
100-147372-1B28(8)

Characterization of

100-153249-23

(SCOPE)

COVER PAGE

- M -

NY 100-153735

b6
b7C
b7D

INFORMANTS (CONT'D)

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

NY T-52

[REDACTED]

100-153249-23

[REDACTED]

(SCOPE)

NY T-53

[REDACTED]

Characterization of

[REDACTED]

NY T-54

[REDACTED]

Characterkzation of

[REDACTED]

NY T-55

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(SCOPE)

NY T-56

[REDACTED]

Characterization of

[REDACTED]

NY T-57

[REDACTED]

Characterization of

[REDACTED]

(SCOPE)

NY T-58

[REDACTED]

Characterization of

[REDACTED]

Characterizations of

[REDACTED]

DORETTA TARMON and

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

COVER PAGE

- N -

NY 100-153735

b6
b7C
b7D

INFORMANTS (CONT'D)

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

NY T-59
NY 4171-S*

NY T-60

NY T-61

NY T-62
DEAN JAMES PEACE
Associate Dean of Student Life
City College of New York
139th Street and Convent Avenue
NYC
(Requested)

NY T-63

NY T-64

NY T-65

NY T-66

NY T-67
NY 2010-S*

NY T-68

NY T-69



100-79303-1596
Characterization of

Characterization of

Characterization of

Characterization of

Characterization of
BEN DAVIS.

Characterization of

Characterizations of
and

COVER PAGE

NY 100-153735

INFORMANTS (CONT'D)

Identity of Source

NY T-70

[REDACTED]

NY T-71

[REDACTED]

NY T-72
NY 2760-S*

NY T-73

[REDACTED]

NY T-74

[REDACTED]

NY T-75

[REDACTED]

NY T-76

[REDACTED]

File Number Where Located

Characterization of

[REDACTED]

Characterization of
MILTON GALAMISON.

Characterizations of
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT,
GEORGE MEYERS, JACK
STACHEL and CARL WINTER.

Characterizations of
MALCOLM X and JAMES
SHABAZZ:
100-147372-1B 26 (11)

Characterizations of

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Characterization of

[REDACTED]

(SCOPE)

Characterization of

[REDACTED]

Characterization of
Militant Labor Forum.
100-97078-5503

COVER PAGE

b6
b7C
b7D

NY 100-153735

INFORMANTS (CONT'D)

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

NY T-77

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

NY T-78

[REDACTED]

Characterization of

[REDACTED]

NY T-79

[REDACTED]

100-147372-1B25
-1B29

(SCOPE)
Characterization of [REDACTED]

NY T-80
NY 4569-S*

NY T-81

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

NY T-82

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

NY T-83

[REDACTED]

100-147372-1B26 (10)

NY T-84

[REDACTED]

Characterization of

[REDACTED]

NY T-85

[REDACTED]

Characterization of
Harlem Defense Council

NY T-86

[REDACTED]

Panel Source

Characterization of
May 2nd Movement

COVER PAGE

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NY 100-153735

LEAD

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK. Will follow and report pertinent activity in the field of Communist Influence in Racial Matters for the quarterly period ending 5/1/65.

COVER PAGE

- R -

~~SECRET~~UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

1 - G-2, First Army (RM)
1 - 2nd OSI District (RM)
1 - DIO, 3rd Naval District (RM)
JOHN C. SEATON

Report of:

Date:

2/12/65

Office:

New York, New York

Field Office File #:

100-153735

Bureau File #:

100-442529

Title:

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

Summit conference of civil rights groups was called for the latter part of 1964 in Washington, DC, the theme of which was to be "State of the Race" and its purpose to discuss 1965 outlook for civil rights movement. Certain CP leadership desire as many delegates as possible from civil rights groups attend as well as Party people even though A. PHILIP RANDOLPH stated he wants no Communists present. CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and HENRY WINSTON in October, 1964, desired that CP leaders discuss possible role which Party can play in preparing a program in the 1965 civil rights movement and implement this program, if possible, into this forthcoming summit conference. CP, USA National Negro Commission held a meeting in NYC in November, 1964; LIGHTFOOT discussed a national conference of top Negro leaders which after postponements was scheduled for January, 1965 in Washington, DC and he said CP members should attend. At a meeting of the National Board of the CP, USA in November, 1964, LIGHTFOOT discussed the "State of the Race Conference" and stated the CP should be present and participate. In November, 1964

~~SECRET~~~~GROUP 1~~~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

NY 100-153735

SYNOPSIS CONTINUED

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GEORGE MEYERS stated the CP felt that the Negro people in the US were on the move and that CP must continue to keep up its fight for Negro and white unity. In November, 1964, CP leaders analyzed the results of the 1964 elections and feel it was a break-through for civil rights and that the labor and Negro alliance emerged in a stronger position and these forces must struggle to direct the JOHNSON Administration toward progressive policies. In regard to civil rights organizations, LIGHTFOOT, in November, 1964, said they must learn to depend on "us" as initiators not as those who merely comment on their activities. "The Worker" of 11/15/64 stated terror and intimidation in the South, especially in Mississippi, must be answered and the people must demand Federal intervention to assure protection of the Negro people and their white allies. "The Worker" of 12/6/64 urged all class-conscious and militant trade unionists to work toward attaining the rights for Negro people to which they are entitled. [redacted] of the SWP, in December, 1964 discussed a planned meeting in Harlem at SWP Headquarters which was being called to form political units to struggle against Democratic and Republican politicians, and to form alliances politically to advance the Negro struggle. [redacted] claimed SWP was responsible for this radical departure from traditional Negro thinking. Workers World Party continues to work in behalf of WILLIE MAE MALLORY. LIGHTFOOT stated in latter part of 1964 that the Party must concentrate on building NALC at all costs. Reverend MILTON A. GALAMISON plans boycott of NYC Public Schools for 2/3/65.

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Characterizations of Organizations.....	153-186

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Details:

Characterizations of individuals and organizations are set forth in the Appendix of this report.

Descriptive information tending to characterize an individual or organization has been included in the narrative where deemed advisable for clarity and ease in reading.

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I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party, USA (CP, USA)

1. Plans, Strategy Made at
National Level of the Party

A summit conference of civil rights groups initially called for October 10-12, 1964, in Washington, D.C., and later postponed to November 10-12, 1964, has again been postponed to December 11-13, 1964. This summit conference is to be held at Howard University, in Washington, D.C. The participants are to be made up of various civil rights groups in the country including NALC, NAACP, SNCC, CORE, and the Urban League.

The theme of the conference is to be "State of the Race", and its purpose is to discuss a 1965 outlook for the civil rights movement in this country.

In connection with the summit conference, certain of the Communist Party (CP), USA, leadership desire that as many delegates as possible from civil rights groups attend as well as Party people, even though A. PHILIP RANDOLPH stated that he wants no Communists present.

Both CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and HENRY WINSTON desire that, at a CP meeting on or about October 28, 1964, in New York City, of CP, USA leaders, they should plan to discuss a possible role which the Party can play in preparing a program in the 1965 Civil Rights Movement and implement this program, if possible, into the forthcoming summit conference.

NY T-1
October 21, 1964

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On October 27, 1964, WILLIAM PATTERSON engaged in a conversation with a man whom the source could only identify as [redacted] in CP Headquarters, New York City. In commenting on the Negro Freedom Movement, BILL stated that the thing that was lacking in it was that they have allowed American imperialism to swing it away from developing any form of internationalism. He stated "we" have some responsibility in tying up our struggle with the struggles of these people for their freedom.

PATTERSON stated that there was a need to integrate the Negro into the general American life. He said that Negroes should be brought along in order to show the relationship of the peace fight to their own fight for equality.

NY T-2
October 27, 1964

On November 7, 1964, a CP, USA National Negro Commission meeting took place in room 709 of the Chelsea Hotel, 222 West 23rd Street, New York City.

Among the seventeen persons present at the meeting were the following CP members:

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CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
HENRY WINSTON
JACK STACHEL
GEORGE MEYERS
JACOB GREEN
TOM DENNIS
[redacted]
TED BASSETT
MORTIMER DANIEL RUBIN

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The meeting was called to order by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, the Chairman of the National Negro Commission. LIGHTFOOT said that the meeting was called hurriedly following the national elections and that he had no set report to give. LIGHTFOOT said that he intended to throw out a few proposals to see what reactions he might obtain from the group and hoped to prepare a basis for a report to be made at a later meeting.

LIGHTFOOT stated that since the death of BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, there had been no one in the National Negro Commission to work with him. LIGHTFOOT said that a Steering Committee was needed to lay out a program of action. LIGHTFOOT then proposed that the Steering Committee consist of five persons and he suggested that CP members JAMES JACKSON, HENRY WINSTON, WILLIAM PATTERSON and himself, LIGHTFOOT, be on the committee.

Some objection was raised to the fact that there was no white person on the committee and that there were no women named for the committee. GEORGE MEYERS was then proposed and accepted. A young Negro named [redacted] was also proposed and accepted a position on the committee.

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LIGHTFOOT suggested that the National Negro Commission change its name to Civil Rights Commission of the CP. There was a discussion, with some objection to this change, and it was decided that the Steering Committee would discuss this change of name with the CP National Board.

TED BASSETT, who is a reporter for "The Worker," then talked about the recent national elections, emphasizing that more Negroes had voted in the recent national elections than ever before in the history of the country.

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Following luncheon, LIGHTFOOT asked MILDRED MC ADORY to make a report on the memorial meeting for BENJAMIN J. DAVIS. MC ADORY said that she felt that the memorial for DAVIS should take place in Harlem, New York City, in February, 1965. She said that considerable work still had to be done in connection with the preparation of leaflets and the advertising of the event. CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT then proposed that each CP District have a Davis memorial. This was discussed and it was decided that each district would take steps to hold its own memorial for DAVIS.

LIGHTFOOT stated that A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, Head of the Negro American Labor Council, had proposed a national conference of top Negro leaders and that after several postponements, this conference was to take place in Washington, D.C., during January, 1965. LIGHTFOOT then stated that CP members should attend this conference. He directed GEORGE MEYERS and JACOB GREEN to see to it that 40 persons attend.

NY T-3
November 9, 1964

in November, 1964, was appointed to a six man Steering Committee for the Negro Commission of the CP, USA.

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NY T-26
November 17, 1964

A meeting of leading CP functionaries was held at CP Headquarters, New York City, on November 17, 1964. During the course of the discussion at this meeting, GUS HALL stated that an area of responsibility which HENRY WINSTON has would be the question of the Negro Commission.

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[redacted] commented on the Negro Trade Commission and said that it is a functioning commission. According to [redacted] the proposal is that Comrade PATTERSON be made Chairman.

NY T-4
November 17, 1964

The National Board of the CP, USA held a meeting on November 18, 1964, through November 21, 1964, at the Martinique Hotel, Broadway and 32nd Street, New York City. On November 18, 1964, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT described the JOHNSON victory as a break-through in the fight for civil rights. He said the civil rights movement must elect more Negro candidates and he urged non-partisan unity of Negroes supporting Negro candidates.

GIL GREEN said that even though Big Business gave its support to President JOHNSON, it will seek to bend the electoral mandate to its own interests. He asserted Big Business does not see the end of colonialism, the end of the cold war and is against publicly financing building programs. He said the labor movement and Negro alliance emerged from the elections in a stronger position and these forces must struggle to direct the JOHNSON Administration toward progressive policies.

According to GREEN, the CP, USA must seek a greater unity of the left, an end to United States involvement in Viet Nam, changes in the seniority systems in Congress, abolishment of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, protection of the rights of Negroes, recognition of Red China, an end of the cold war, a nuclear ban agreement, a greater push to the poverty programs, an end of all anti-labor demonstrations, and an end to Communist prosecution.

[redacted] and CARL WINTER commented favorably on GIL GREEN's resolutions, both seeing the election as a victory of Negro and trade union forces.

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On November 19, 1964, ROBERT THOMPSON spoke generally of coalition of forces such as Negro and labor during recent elections as an area in which CP, USA should develop so that forces will emerge in the post-election period and be influential in coming local, city, and state elections.

On November 19, 1964, [] spoke of the elections in Michigan and said one of the most important developments there was the election of a Negro to Congress. He said there is a developing of a Negro Trade Unionist Movement, but he said he did not know where it would go.

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On November 19, 1964, IRVING POTASH spoke of the Democratic landslide in New Jersey and said the Party's main drive was concentrated on inspiring and promoting people's coalitions. He said in many cases it was the initiative of a single militant progressive and these units worked within trade union and civil rights movements in areas where the regular Democratic organization was dead.

On November 21, 1964, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT made reference to a "State of the Race Conference" called by A. PHILIP RANDOLPH to enable Negro leaders to discuss strategy and tactics of the Negro freedom movement. All shades of opinion are to be represented, including Muslims, but not Communists. This conference is now set for mid-January, 1965. LIGHTFOOT said the CP should be present and participate, and the CP Negro Commission has met to accomplish this, and that the purpose of his speaking is to get cooperation of CP districts. He asserted the Negro movement does not intend to sit back and wait on President JOHNSON, but to go on to new levels, although there is no hostility to him. The January conference will be the first centralizing action of the freedom movement since the election.

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On November 21, 1964, [] gave what he called a preliminary report on organizational matters and called for ideas. He thought there should be major changes because of the following: 1. Failure of the CP to grow among Negroes and youth; 2. Failure of "The Worker" and the "Peoples World" to achieve better circulation, and, 3. Failure to improve financial resources. [] called for concentration on youth, both Negro and white, and for a crash cadre program. "PEOPLES WORLD" is a west coast Communist publication. On November 21, 1964, HENRY WINSTON commented that the issue of Negro-White solidarity should be raised, otherwise the South will not be organized.

NY T-5
November, 1964

During the period November 18-21, 1964, there was a meeting of the National Board of the CP, USA, which was held at the Hotel Martinique, New York City. Members of the CP, USA National Board and invited guests were in attendance.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT commented in regard to the National election that in this election the people not only voted against something, but also for some things. The conditions now exist for achieving a break-through for civil rights during the next four to six years. The Negro civil rights movement for some time stood alone as a protest; but today this is not only one issue by itself but covers an entire spectrum of people and demands ranging from the broad issue of peace on into other areas. As the results have indicated, the Negro people are no longer alone. When the goal of two million Negro voters in the South is reached, a realignment will result which will lead to the retirement of the Dixiecrats.

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GIL GREEN read a resolution which purportedly set forth the position of the CP, USA with regard to the recent national elections. In part, GREEN stated that of all social forces in our land, the Negro people are the most dissatisfied with their lot, unable and unwilling to live in the old way and determined not to sell their birth right and self-dignity for some minor advances. Yet the fulfillment of their battle cry, "Freedom Now," requires far reaching changes in American life and not least of all in its economy. For these reasons, the Negro people's movement is the most determined and militant force in America today. Its courage, self-sacrifice and noble ideals have attracted to it also many of the best of the young White generation who understand that by winning freedom for Negro America they will insure freedom for all America.

Because the root cause of Negro oppression is economic, and because the great majority of Afro-Americans are working people, there is the basis for a natural alliance between the labor and Negro people's movements. This already exists in loose form and could exist in complete and solid form once the labor movement takes greater initiative in the struggle for Negro rights and in the great battle for peace and against poverty. When the spirit which today animates the Negro people's movement sweeps over into the ranks of labor, a great new rebirth of the labor movement will take place. It will complete the job of organizing the millions of still unorganized industrial, white collar and professional workers and place itself in the recognized leadership of all those working for social progress in the United States. It is toward that day that all class-conscious and militant trade unionists should work.

Among those tasks which confront them in the very next few weeks according to GREEN is to demand federal protection for the constitutional rights of the Negro people in the deep South and to get the JOHNSON Administration to stop all federal funds to states which refuse to comply with federal law.

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On November 21, 1964, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT gave a report on the status of the racial struggle at the meeting of the National Board of the CP. He stated that the main problems confronting the Negro today in his struggle for equality are how to expand the Negro labor alliance and how to place working class leaders at the helm of the Negro freedom movement.

LIGHTFOOT mentioned that A. PHILIP RANDOLPH is calling a conference on "State of the Race" as a result of a resolution of the Negro American Labor Council. This is to be a meeting of the top Negro leaders and will concern itself with the subject of how to raise the level of struggle and how to raise the issues and what methods and tactics are to be used. He said that this meeting will consist of all Negro leaders, including Muslims, but no Communists. The meeting, according to LIGHTFOOT, will be held some time in January. LIGHTFOOT said we want our Party ready to participate in this conference, and he said that the participation should be at the maximum. In this regard, LIGHTFOOT stated that the Districts should begin work in this direction at once.

LIGHTFOOT stated that the Negro freedom movement after the election has a dependence upon President JOHNSON. According to LIGHTFOOT, this conference in January will mark the beginning of the renewal of the struggle for Negro freedom and will organize a real struggle for economic demands. In regard to the conference, he said that in order for it to be effective, there must be organization on lower levels in each city. He mentioned that anti-Communist clauses such as those in the NAALC, will mean little if there is a struggle, and he said that they must learn to depend upon "us" as initiators not as those who merely comment on their activities.

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[redacted] in speaking of CP membership, suggested a concentration among the workers, both Negro and white, as well as the youth; and he suggested that all levels of Party organization must participate in such concentration.

NY T-6
November 30, 1964 and
December 3, 1964

On November 23, 1964, and November 24, 1964, selected members of the National Board of the CP, USA held meetings at the CP, USA Headquarters. On November 24, 1964, JAMES JACKSON gave a report on "The Worker". He described its news function as to be a crusading paper on such matters as the fight for peace, the struggle for Negro freedom, the economic well being of the working class, and the social security welfare of the American people. JACKSON declared that "The Worker" has a special ideological function and that is to project the Communist viewpoints on the substantive questions of the day. He noted that the paper also reflects the struggle of the trade unionists and the Negro liberation movement. He explained that the purpose is to keep the comrades as fully informed as possible.

NY T-7
November, 1964

On November 27, 1964, a CP meeting was held in Baltimore, Maryland. GEORGE MEYERS, member of the CP National Executive Committee, as well as chairman of the CP District which includes Maryland, Washington, D.C., Virginia, and North Carolina, told CP members present at this meeting that he had been in attendance at CP National meetings held on November 18th through 21st, 1964.

MEYERS stated that the CP felt that the Negro people in the United States were on the move and that the CP must continue to keep up its fight for Negro and white unity.

NY T-3
December 2, 1964

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A meeting of a leading committee of the Illinois CP was held recently in Chicago, Illinois, and CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman of the Illinois CP, reported that in connection with the State of the Race Conference called by A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, National Chairman of the Negro American Labor Council for January, 1965, in Washington, D.C., the National CP has a task of trying to bring approximately 200 "progressives" to this conference. LIGHTFOOT further advised that in connection with the NALC, that the Party must concentrate on building the NALC at all costs

NY T-8

NY T-1

December 2, 1964

The following information was made available:

"December 10, 1964

"Memorandum

"From: National Negro Commission and Org. Dept.

To: All Districts and comrades responsible for Negro work.

Re: Negro History Week Activity for February, 1965.

The recent meeting of the National Negro Commission held in New York City had a three-point agenda:

1. An analysis of the elections in the Negro community.
2. We took note of the preparations for a summit meeting called by the Negro American Labor Council some time in January in Washington, D.C.
3. Negro History Week Activity.

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"In this memo, we shall forego a discussion on the first two points. We believe that the election results are now common knowledge and when the reports as well as the Draft Resolution on the election results is available, this will more than suffice to show the role of the Negro vote and the problems thereof.

"In regard to the second point, this matter has been discussed with all districts.

"We shall therefore discuss Negro History Week 1965.

"Our approach to organizing activity around this issue must be of a twofold character. On the one hand, we must assist all broad forces interested in Negro History Week activity to make 1965 a turning point in the character of the observance of Negro History Week. Heretofore, the observance has taken the form mainly of highlighting Negro achievements in various fields of endeavor. Naturally, individual Negro achievements, past and present, are important. But we are of the opinion that the struggle must now be mounted on a higher level. In line with the new developments within the country in which all segments of the American people have come closer to a realization of the importance of the Negro question, it is now possible to broaden the scope of Negro History Week, making it a focal point for the struggle to include the true role of the Negro people and the Negro question, past and present, in the curricula of all schools throughout the nation. This involves pressure on school boards and other governmental levels. Appropriate speakers in schools during and after this period is also a valuable form. We should also assist other forces to prevent Negro History Week from being only an observance of brotherhood. We should encourage trade unions to undertake appropriate programs. The other aspect of this year's observance must take the form of highlighting the contributions of the American Communist Party to the struggles of the Negro people,

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past and present. There is a great urgency for us to raise our Party's participation in this regard to a higher level than ever before in our history. The chief endeavor of the bourgeoisie in these cold war years in the Negro field has been to bury the contributions the CP has made. Tons of literature have been poured out in which either the role of the Party was deleted or grossly distorted. A whole new generation of freedom fighters has risen up without any knowledge of our contribution. Many of these young fighters are searching for answers that the present leadership of the Negro liberation movement does not fully provide. It is therefore imperative that our contributions reach these youth.

"Hence, in the framework of modesty, we must prepare meetings and materials which will serve this purpose. We propose that the central figure highlighting the contributions of American Communists should be around the person of Comrade BEN DAVIS.

"We, therefore, propose that Memorial meetings commemorating his memory and highlighting Communist contributions be organized.

"In New York, the plan is to organize in Harlem one of the largest rallies in the last ten years and preparations are under way to achieve this objective. In all the districts on the Eastern seaboard, such as Connecticut, New Jersey, Philadelphia, Massachusetts- where BEN went to school-, Maryland- where he first worked, etc., we urge full participation in supporting the meeting being organized in Harlem. It is likewise proposed that all other Districts organize BEN DAVIS Memorials, no matter how small or large, although the emphasis must be to give such meetings attention such as we have not done in recent years. The National Office will make speakers available. Comrades WINSTON, JACKSON, PATTERSON, LIGHTFOOT, HALL and others, will be available for such gatherings.

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"All such memorials should be of a united front character, as broad as possible given the local situation. But in all instances, the breadth of such gatherings must not negate the ability to bring forward in the clearest manner the role of BEN DAVIS, the Communist.

"A pamphlet highlighting the life's work of BEN DAVIS is in preparation. We urge the widest distribution of this pamphlet and especially must we guarantee that the young cadre within the various civil rights organizations get a copy of this pamphlet.

"In addition to this, we are proposing that a special supplement be prepared for The Worker which will highlight all the various achievements of the CP throughout the years. We urge preparations for maximum circulation.

"Thirdly, it would be very good if progressive book stores were encouraged to make available package sales of various literature that Communists and other progressives have written on the Negro question.

"Lastly, the Org-Ed Commission is working on an outline for theoretical discussion on the Negro question in all levels of Party organization, to be ready for Negro History Week."

NY T-9

NY T-10

December 15, 1964

A meeting of leading CP functionaries was held at CP Headquarters, New York City, on January 8, 1965. JAMES JACKSON opened the discussion by reporting on his observations of the opening day of Congress. He described the demonstrations of the "Mississippi Pilgrims" as most impressive.

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JACKSON said this challenge is clearly a constitutional and legal embarrassment to the Johnson Administration. He expressed the opinion that 1965 should be a year of people's lobbies and demonstrations in Washington.

THEODORE BASSETT said that he was at a meeting recently of church groups and they are making plans for the campaign to seat the rightful Mississippi delegation. He said that "we" should recognize this thing for what it is, a mass action, mass protest and get masses to go to Washington to support the true Mississippi delegation to Congress.

[redacted] said they should examine the reasons why certain Congressmen voted against the seating of the Mississippi delegation. b6 b7C

NY T-7
January 8, 1965

2. Plans Strategy made at District
and Lower Level Meetings

On October 16, 1964, a meeting of the 11th AD Club of CP was held at 740 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York City. At the meeting BOB THOMPSON asked how the voter registration was going in the Negro community. [redacted] stated that the voter registration drive had gone very well in the Negro communities and that a solid bloc of votes can be expected to be delivered to President JOHNSON from the Negro communities. b6 b7C

NY 100-153735

BOB THOMPSON stated in regard to the bussing of school children and Parent and Taxpayers (PAT) demonstration, that between now and election time a news release will be made concerning PAT and a tie with the John Birch Society. This would point up the link between this extremist group and PAT. THOMPSON stated that the CP cannot take credit for this exposure but will come from other reliable sources.

NY T-11
October 20, 1964

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A meeting of the Peace Club, Crown Heights Section of the CP, was held at the residence of [redacted] Brooklyn, New York, on the evening of October 27, 1964. During the meeting, [redacted] stated that a forum will be held at the La Marchal Supper Club, 837 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, on October 31, 1964. [redacted] mentioned that this forum had been organized by both Party and non-Party people. [redacted] passed out leaflets concerning this forum which stated this forum will be on the subject of "Quality Education and the Neighborhood Schools" and that representatives from PAT, the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) and EQUAL will speak at it. She also mentioned that a member of the Board of Education would speak at this affair. [redacted] urged those in attendance to attend this forum and to bring white people to it because it was being held in a Negro restaurant in a Negro neighborhood.

NY T-12
October 28, 1964

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On October 27, 1964, a meeting of the West Side CP Club was held. [redacted] stated that a member of the club should become a member of CORE which, according to [redacted] had opened an office on West 82nd Street, New York City. [redacted] said a member of the club should also join EQUAL.

NY T-13
October 29, 1964

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The 11th AD Club of the Harlem Region of the CP held a meeting on the evening of November 13, 1964, at which [] was the Chairman. [] stated that a discussion of the presidential election was most important. [] stated that he had attended a County meeting of the CP on November 12, 1964, at which the presidential election was the topic, and he said that he was bringing the thinking of the County Committee. According to [] the three big issues in the election were racism, the economic plight of the United States, and peace. He said that in studying the results of the elections, it was estimated that 93% of the Negro vote went for President JOHNSON because of the civil rights issue and the aid of the Federal Government for a better standard of living for all Americans.

NY T-11
November 19, 1964

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On December 12, 1964, a CP, USA, NY District Committee meeting was held in Room 603, 575 Sixth Avenue, New York City, and among the CP members present was SI []

[] stated that the time was ripe for the labor and Negro people's movement to get together to do something now on civil rights and full employment. Continuing, he said that they should be able to bring an understanding to the people in the community on these issues. Together, these two groups could bring about a fair minimum wage law, strengthen the civil rights laws and bring new advancement in housing.

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At this time, [] mentioned that the Party should take a more active part in making plans on what it would like to be done along the issues of the civil rights program, full employment, housing, education, etc. He mentioned that there is presently a political action committee, of which he is a member, but he said it has not met for some time.

NY T-27
December 14, 1964

On December 21, 1964, a meeting of the Forbes Club, Lower Manhattan Area, CP, was held at the home of DORETTA TARMON. During the course of the meeting, [] urged those in attendance to write to Trailways Bus Company on their hiring practice of not hiring Negroes and Puerto Ricans.

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NY T-58
December 30, 1964

3. Plans, as Revealed in
Party Publications

"The Worker" is an east coast Communist newspaper.

"The Worker" of November 1, 1964, on page three contains an editorial in which it was stated that the latest events have dramatized the fact that Mississippi is in a state of insurrection against the United States and that without the intervention of the Federal Government there can be no guarantee of the rights of the people, both Negro and white, or of the rights of those who insist on their rights. The article continues that those who are guilty of practicing violence and intimidation against the Negro people are allowed to go free. It was stated that this is a mockery of the constitution of our land and its Bill of Rights. It was further stated in the article that the JOHNSON Administration and the Department of Justice bear a major responsibility for the situation and that this is the fruit of their refusal to use Federal power to enforce the rights and protect the lives of all citizens of Mississippi.

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In regard to elections, it was stated that third party candidates should be put forward wherever this can help strengthen the mass movement and struggle and where no real choice is given to the people. According to the article, under no circumstances should they be put forward where this would mean a conflict with the labor or Negro people's movements or where the only result would be a victory for the ultra-right.

Continuing, it was mentioned that "the left" should actively wage the labor and Negro people's movements to begin fighting for increased representation all along the line to put forth their own more advanced candidates in primary struggles and to refuse to go along with those chosen by the political machines. It should help stimulate the formation of a liberal-progressive bloc in Congress and in state and city legislative bodies.

In "The Worker" of January 3, 1965, on page three, in an editorial, it was stated that the opening of the new Congress will initiate a struggle to deny seats to some members of the Mississippi delegation who have held their seats solely on the basis of the "disfranchisement" of Negro citizens. It was pointed out that the struggles of the Negro people to acquire Federal law enforcement protection in exercising their rights to freedom of political participation and action in the South and the nation can be won this year. This is a cause vital to the strengthening of the democratic structure of the electoral system for the country as a whole.

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It was further stated that this outrageous disregard of the Constitution in Mississippi demands a smashing defeat for GOLDWATER and the insistence of all people and their organizations that the President and the Department of Justice use all the Federal power necessary to establish the rule of the Constitution of the United States in Mississippi and the guarantee of life and liberty to all of its citizens.

"The Worker" of November 15, 1964, on page three contains an article captioned "And Now Forward", in which the November, 1964 election was discussed and the "mandate of the votes." It was stated that almost 6,000,000 votes cast by Negroes, most of them against GOLDWATER, were decisive in many states, North and South, and in many of the Congressional and local elections.

It was stated that now the "people's forces" should demand unitedly that a Negro be named to the President's cabinet, and that Negroes be named to posts at all levels in the Federal government and in the judiciary, in accordance with their role and in order to make full use of the Negro people's talent.

It was stated that the terror and intimidation in the South, especially in Mississippi, must be answered, and the people must demand Federal intervention to assure protection of the Negro people and their white allies. In view of the election results, there should be full implementation of the Civil Rights Law.

There appears in "The Worker" of December 6, 1964, on page six, an article captioned "Passage to Progress." Under the heading of "Negro People's Movement," it was stated that of all the social forces in our land, the Negro people are the most dissatisfied. It was stated that the Negro people are unwilling to live in the old way, and they are determined not to sell their birthright and self-dignity for some minor advances in regard to Civil Rights. The Negro people's movement is the most determined and militant force in America today. It was pointed out that all class-conscious and militant trade unionists should work toward attaining the rights for Negro people to which they are entitled. It was pointed out that there is a natural alliance between the labor and Negro people's movement.

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B. OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS

Progressive Labor Movement (PLM)

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Strategy and Line of the PLM

Source furnished the PLM Convention Bulletin Number 1. This bulletin contained an article captioned "Negroes Cannot Win Equality Under Capitalism" [redacted]

[redacted] It was set forth that the article "can be considered a set of strategic formulations on the black liberation movement."

NY T -79
October 22, 1964

In this article [redacted] uses seven headings to discuss this matter as follows:

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Strategy and Tactics. [redacted] set forth that :
"The immediate prospective for the liberation movement is the goal of independent political power. This is especially true for the South. It is necessary for the Negro masses to contemplate and act to acquire their own territory and if need be to hold it against federal and local intervention."

[redacted] goes on to state that Negro workers in the North will be in the forefront of the national struggle as well as the class struggle....

"Based on the class national struggle in the communities in the North, the Negro workers can begin to control the community and take it away from the police terror, landlords and other scum laying the basis for the eventual seizing of the community."

[redacted]'s next heading is captioned "Nationalism" under which he discusses what errors are to be avoided in not recognizing nationalism as a positive factor in the struggle.

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[redacted] third point is captioned "Economic" in which [redacted] states that he believes that imperialism rests to a great degree on exploitation of the Negro people.

[redacted] next point is captioned "Ruling Class Tactics" in which [redacted] claims that the ruling class tactics will be on two levels: The first is "deception, persuasion and bribery". The second is increased brutality against the masses trying to prevent them from rallying to new revolutionary leaders.

[redacted] next point is captioned "Revolutionary Struggle" in which [redacted] states that the Negro liberation movement must be a revolutionary movement which will be sharp, of long duration and will include armed struggle.

[redacted] last point is captioned "Self-Determination" in which he states "The Negro people have already begun to determine their own destiny. They do not need our sanction. We hail their efforts for self-determination which start now and not after victory of socialism."

Source furnished the Pre-Convention Discussion Bulletin Number 2, captioned "The Black Liberation Struggle and the Right to Revolution" which is described as "Minutes of the October, 1964, Meeting of the National Coordinating Committee of the PLM".

NY T-79
January 4, 1965

This pre-convention discussion centered around whether or not to adopt a black Negro nation on the principle of self-determination as advanced at one point by the Communist Party (CP) or the Negro people as a nation as defined by STALIN. The discussion centered around the necessity of a definition of terminology and the necessity for establishing a clear cut line since confusion exists in concepts, definitions and even in the nature of revolution and revolutionary tactics.

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The Discussion Bulletin sets forth on page 25 that according to [redacted] PLM National Chairman, he stated that in the North we have to have long range strategy where the Negro workers begin to control their communities in slow but sure stages. As examples [redacted] gave rent strikes and the Harlem Defense Council. According to [redacted] this could not happen right away but when people begin to control their communities and their political affairs. It also puts them in the position of having to control the fundamental things, that is their economic affairs.

[redacted] further stated when talking about positive nationalism, that PLM's job as Communists is not to move black workers against white workers but move them against the ruling class where necessary, and if it has to be, to fight against the ruling class.

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According to the bulletin, part of the discussion centered around the Harlem riots in New York City, July, 1964, and [redacted] voiced the opinion that they were defeated because there was a lack of the base in the community.

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[redacted] disagreed with this argument. and stated that the old CP did not lose whatever base it had among the Negro people because the white leaders in the CP control the CP but because it abandoned its revolutionary outlook which the PLM must not do.

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Source furnished a booklet captioned "Road to Revolution, the Outlook of the Progressive Labor Movement".

NY T- 79
December 8, 1964

The contents of this booklet were described as being "formulated through a lengthy discussion within the PLM concerning correct policy for Marxist - Leninists at home and abroad. The discussion was based on a report

~~SECRET~~

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made by [REDACTED], PLM Chairman to the National Coordinating Committee of the PLM on October 23, 1963. That body consisting of twelve members adopted the main line of the report unanimously with one abstention. The report was re-drafted and issued for discussion. After three months of discussion, the report was again revised based on the changes suggested by the PLM members."

This booklet is broken down into twelve chapters and in chapter 7 it is set forth that the Negro liberation movement is the key to the development of a successful revolutionary movement in the United States. The booklet goes on and states that "The absence of a genuine Marxist vanguard deprived the Negro people of a consistently anti-imperialist force which fights the poison of white chauvinism and develops the necessary unity between the freedom struggle and the class struggle which must be jointly waged by Negro and white workers and their allies."

STATEMENTS MADE BY PLM MEMBERS
AND LITERATURE DISTRIBUTED SHOWING
PLM AGITATION IN THE RACIAL ISSUE

On July 25, 1964, MORTIMER SCHEER had attempted to contact [REDACTED] in New York City as he wanted [REDACTED] to make a complete report on tape of the Harlem situation which could be used in organizing a demonstration in California.

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NY T-80
July 25, 1964

On October 2, 1964, a group calling themselves the Brooklyn Civil Liberties Committee held a meeting at the Town Hall, 25 Clark Street, Brooklyn, New York.

Among the speakers was [REDACTED] who spoke concerning the Harlem riots and stated that it started from the report by the press and the Police Department on the blood brothers in Harlem. [REDACTED] claimed that on July 18, 1964, the Police in Harlem openly fired bullets into a group of peaceful demonstrators protesting against brutality.

NY 100-153735

[] stated that he organized the Harlem Defense Council for the protection of the Negroes against state power.

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[] stated that he did not tell the Negroes to kill the Police and Judges, but he said that what he told the people of Harlem was that they must defend themselves against police brutality.

[] claimed that the Negro policemen in Harlem are just as bad as the white policemen and that the Negro police captain is a representative of the state power over the people.

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NY T-31
October 5, 1964

On October 15, 1964, an open meeting was held at the Manhattan Center in New York City which was sponsored by the Ad Hoc Committee to Combat Fascism.

Among the speakers was [] from Progressive Labor who talked about the horrible way things were in Harlem and the only way to do something about it was for the Negroes to organize. [] stated that through the Harlem Defense Council they are instructing the residents of Harlem to join together block by block and house by house to protect themselves against the police.

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NY T-81
October 23, 1964

On November 28, 1964, Special Agents (SAs) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed a PLM street rally held in front of the Harlem PLM Club, 336 Lenox Avenue, New York City. This rally was held to protest United States intervention in Viet Nam and the Congo.

NY 100-153735

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Among the speakers was [] who advocated violence now and stated that the Negro must not make any more arms and ammunition for the white man because it is being used to kill "our Negro brothers". The arms and ammunition must be used by the Negroes themselves. [] stated that the white man can be killed and now is the time right here.

On November 28, 1964, a demonstration sponsored by the Harlem Progressive Labor Movement was held at Lenox Avenue and 127th Street, New York City, between 1:15 p.m. and 5:15 p.m.

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This demonstration was presided over by [] and all of the speakers tried to incite the crowd to unite and take action against the United States government and the JOHNSON administration for the murdering of Congolese Nationals and against the City of New York and Police Commissioner MURPHY for exonerating Lieutenant GILLIGAN in the killing of the POWELL youth.

At 4:30 p.m., the leaders of the demonstration announced that they would like to have all of those assembled to take part in a planned protest march. The route of the march was announced and several people made the march down Lenox Avenue to 116th Street, across 116th Street to 7th Avenue, North on 7th Avenue to 125th Street, East on 125th Street to Lenox Avenue and 127th Street.

NY T- 82
November 28, 1964

On December 7, 1964, SAs of the FBI observed a PLM sponsored public street meeting at the corner of 105th Street and Columbus Avenue, New York City.

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One of the speakers was [] who protested against police brutality and graft. [] also made an issue of the slum conditions and high rents in that area and also in the lower East Side area.

NY 100-153735

[redacted] also spoke and accused the police of taking graft. [redacted] stated that the people must defend themselves as they get no police protection.

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Source furnished a mimeographed flier announcing a demonstration December 21, 1964, at 100 Center Street, New York City, against the current grand jury hearings. The flier was issued by the "Committee to Defend Resistance to Ghetto Life", Suite 904, 147 West 42nd Street, New York City.

The flier set forth two demands, one that the indictment against [redacted] and others be dropped. The second being that subpoenas be dropped and the grand jury be dismissed.

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NY T-79
December 21, 1964

The December 8, 1964 issue of "Challenge", the PLM weekly newspaper in New York City, carried an article captioned "CERGE to Fight Police Brutality" and describes the Committee to Defend Resistance to Ghetto Life (CERGE) as a non-partisan organization which intends to publicize against the Police brutality in Harlem and to raise funds for the legal defense of the victims.

On November 17, 1964, [redacted] in New York City told an employee of "Challenge", the PLM weekly newspaper, to send twelve copies of "Challenge" every week to the Council of Federated Organizations, 1212 17th Street North, Columbus, Mississippi.

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NY T-80
November, 1964

On November 18, 1964, [redacted] had contacted [redacted] to make sure that the leaflet was ready for distribution to the hotels in New York City and he wanted 2,000 copies of the leaflet.

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NY 100-153735

The leaflet was captioned "Hotels Exposed" and claimed that there was descrimination in the hiring of Negroes in the hotels in New York City.

NY T-80
November 18, 1964

Source furnished a flier which advertised that a mass rally would be held at the Renaissance Ballroom, 138th Street and 7th Avenue, New York City, on December 15, 1964, at 8:00 p.m., which was being sponsored by the PLM.

NY T-73
December 18, 1964

Source furnished a copy of a flier issued by the Harlem Defense Council, 336 Lenox Avenue, New York City.

This flier was captioned "Organize Your Blocks" and set forth as follows:

"The events of the last two days have shown that if we are not organized we are just a mob and not in a position to properly deal with the enemy.

"Organize apartment by apartment, house by house.

"The Harlem Defense Council calls on all black people of Harlem to set up block committies with the purpose of defending each and every block in Harlem from the cops.

"Mass Demonstrations.

"Each home and each block must be so organized that on Saturday, July 20, we will be able to have an organized march.

NY 100-153735

"The mobilization will start on 116th Street and Lenox Avenue at 4:00 p.m. Our objective will be the 32nd Precinct on 137th Street, between 7th and 8th Avenues.

"As the march moves up Lenox Avenue each block captain will have his block ready to join as we pass his block.

"For further information and additional instructions contact Harlem Defense Council, 336 Lenox Avenue, FI 8-2254.

NY T-49
September 18, 1964

Source furnished a flyer captioned "In Defense of [redacted] in the Black Community" which was issued by the Harlem Defense Council, 336 Lenox Avenue, New York City.

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This flyer claims that [redacted] and the Harlem Defense Council stand solidly on the side of the people but that the New York City administration, the FBI and the JOHNSON administration are out to "get" [redacted].

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The flyer goes on to state that the people of Harlem will not be intimidated into giving up their right for free speech, peaceful assembly or their fundamental right to self defense. The only way that the people of Harlem can regain their constitutional rights is to organize their apartments, their houses and their blocks into a militant force where they will be in a position to win.

The flyer goes on to state that the Harlem Defense Council asks all people of Harlem and all organizations willing to fight for the rights of the black man to join in defense of the community and the people.

J. R. ...
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NY 100-153735

Source furnished a mimeographed leaflet captioned "Ten Points of Unity".

This flyer shows that it was issued by the Harlem Progressive Labor Club and demands the immediate arrest of Lieutenant GILLIGAN for the murder of JAMES POWELL. It also calls for unity of all black people of Harlem regardless of their religious or political beliefs. It calls for the people to unite around the militant program of struggle for black liberation not only in New York but all over the country. This call for unity is being made because "if we don't have it next summer when they move in the troops to occupy Harlem, what happened last summer will seem like a Sunday School picnic."

The flyer also demands that the Negro people have the constitutional right to assemble and demonstrate peacefully without harassment, brutality, murder and general terror from the Police Department and that all police not regularly assigned to Harlem be removed and that the murder weapons be removed from the police.

NY T-83
December 16, 1964

Source furnished a printed flyer captioned "Cops Murder Again" issued by the Harlem Defense Council, 336 Lenox Avenue, New York City.

This flyer claims that a black brother of 83 West 128th Street, was murdered in cold blood by a detective of the New York City Police Department.

It further calls upon the people black or white to remember that "a cop is a cop".

The flyer goes on to state that every day brings new cases of police brutality, graft, intimidation and murder.

NY T-79
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NY 100-153735

The flyer calls for the black people to "organize the blocks". According to the flyer, "if nothing else did the events of the year 1964 prove to us the necessity of organizing ourselves against the attacks of the police".

NY T-79
January 13, 1965

Source furnished a pamphlet captioned "Police Terror in Harlem" which was issued by the Harlem Defense Council, 336 Lenox Avenue, New York City.

This pamphlet discusses the Harlem riots and the events preceding the riots in Harlem.

The pamphlet states that the people of Harlem fought back gallantly and magnificently against tremendous odds despite the fact that they were unarmed and unorganized and had only the desire and their own ingenuity to fight off the fascist police.

The pamphlet sets forth what are termed as the "people's demands" which includes the right to demonstrate and to present to the City the demands of the people.

The pamphlet claims that the black people in Harlem are repressed and there is a crusade of terror against the black people all over the United States.

The pamphlet ends up with the statement "The black people from Harlem to Los Angeles and across the South will continue to rise up against tyranny and achieve their liberation".

NY T-79
January 20, 1965

NY 100-153735

PUBLICATIONS

The PLM has three publications which includes the "Marxist - Leninist Quarterly", a theoretical magazine, the "Progressive Labor" magazine, a monthly publication and "Challenge", a weekly newspaper published in New York City.

"Challenge" continually carries articles in English and Spanish concerning police brutality, job discrimination, poor housing and poor schools in New York City.

The New York City police are frequently referred to in this publication as "gestapo" and "killer cops".

These articles in "Challenge" are published to promote and create racial unrest among the Negroes and Puerto Ricans in New York City. Many of the articles are printed with pictures and further point out the injustices imposed on the Negroes and Puerto Ricans in New York City.

Examples of articles which appeared in "Challenge" are as follows:

The November 3, 1964 issue carried the headline "Cops Fire on Students in Puerto Rico".

The November 10, 1964, issue carried an article captioned "Brooklyn Cops Beat Afro-American Youth", which reports in detail how bloody the youth was after the New York City Police arrested and beat him for allegedly possessing a weapon.

The November 17, 1964 issue on its front page carried a re-print photo of a poster "Wanted For Murder Gilligan the Cop" and carried a headline "Cops 'Clear' Cop" with an accompanying article in a form of an open letter to the people of New York City.

The December 22, 1964, issue carried a headline captioned "Cops Assault Harlem Mother".

NY 100-153735

The January 12, 1964 issue carried an editorial captioned "New Police Murder in Harlem" which asks how many lives and how many murders of innocent people by trigger happy killers in police uniforms will it take before the people act.

It also asks how many young Afro-Americans and Puerto Ricans will be railroaded into prison by crooked cops and sadistic judges.

The editorial then sets forth the names of Negroes and Puerto Ricans who have been killed by the New York City Police.

The editorial sums up by setting forth five proposals which are as follows:

"United City wide campaign to oust Police Commissioner MURPHY.

"A united campaign to nominate and elect a workers candidate, an Afro-American candidate as Manhattan District Attorney

"The establishment of more groups like the Harlem Defense Council to organize block by block self defense by the working people of this city against police terror.

"A city wide people's investigating committee which will take upon itself the responsibility of digging into and publicizing every suspicious case involving the arrest of a Negro or Puerto Rican youth by the New York cops.

"A lawyers council to provide free of expense the honest legal assistance to victims of police violence".

Characterizations of the PLM, the Harlem Defense Council, and the Committee to Defend Resistance to Ghetto Life, appear in the appendix hereto.

NY 100-153735

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP)

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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At a membership meeting of the New York Local (NYL) of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) held on October 15, 1964, [] announced to the membership that he had had a series of discussions with JAMES SHABAZZ and had asked him to give an educational talk following a future membership meeting of the NYL. [] stated that SHABAZZ would present his view of the role of the Negro in society today, and also the relation of the Negro worker with the White worker.

NY T- 75
November 4, 1964

A characterization of the NYL, SWP is contained in the Appendix hereto.

At a membership meeting of the NYL held on September 23, 1964, JAMES SHABAZZ was the speaker at an educational following the business portion of the meeting. His topic was "The Unique Character of the Black Man in America" and some of the statements he made were as follows:

1. "Many changes will be manifested in the next one and two years". This was spoken in the tone of a warning.
2. An organization must be formed and work "in darkness underground".
3. "The printed word (meaning a secret publication) must be used to educate the Negro." He proposed to educate the Negro so they would know what they were fighting against.
4. "Narcotics were brought into Harlem to keep Negroes nodding rather than doing positive things".

NY 100-153735

5. The existing "power structure" must be done away with.
6. The United States Government will let an organization exist "as long as it does not threaten the power structure".
7. "I am in favor of anything that is destructive to anything I am not in favor of".

When asked if he had any suggestions to make to the SWP audience, SHABAZZ said he read "The Militant", and in particular looked for articles about the Negro struggle. He said he felt "The Militant" aimed above the level of understanding of many of its readers, who found it difficult to understand.

NY T-75
November 6, 1964

A characterization of "The Militant" is contained in the Appendix hereto.

At a membership meeting of the NYL held November 19, 1964, [] announced that a request had been received from [] for use of the NYL meeting hall for a social by the Freedom Now Party on November 28, 1964. The membership agreed that a contribution should be accepted from [] for use of the hall and [] said he would arrange to have about six SWP members in attendance.

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NY T-75
November 24, 1964

At a membership meeting of the NYL held December 3, 1964, [] commented on the Freedom Now Party social which had been held at Party Headquarters. He said

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NY 100-153735

that he had been pleased to observe that Negro couples attending this social were "ghetto people" and not "village types".

NY T- 75
December 17, 1964

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At a membership meeting of the NYL held December 10, 1964, [] reported that there would be a rally in Harlem on the coming Sunday of the organization led by MALCOLM X. He said that the Executive Committee of the NYL had decided to attend and sell copies of "The Militant". Assignments were made. [] also announced that there would be a meeting in the coming week in Harlem of black leaders calling for stepping up the Negro struggle. He said that the leaflet calling for this action quoted "The Militant" almost word for word in its rejection of the two-party system and in calling for independent black political action.

NY T- 76
December 18, 1964

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[] further discussed the planned meeting in Harlem at SWP headquarters on December 14, 1964, in the presence of a number of SWP members. [] said that the Harlem meeting would be participated in by such leaders of the black movement in the United States as MALCOLM X, [] and the Reverend MILTON GALAMISON. He said the conference was being called to form political units to struggle against Democratic and Republican politicians, and to form alliances politically to advance the Negro struggle. In the course of the discussion, [] claimed that the SWP was responsible for this radical departure from traditional Negro thinking. He said that the SWP election campaign in Harlem had said exactly what this call by the leaders of the Negro community said. He maintained that this was living proof of the effectiveness of the SWP thrust. [] added that it would be useless to count on "radicals" like GALAMISON because he said that GALAMISON was still politically tied to the Communist Party and under their control.

NY T-76
December 18, 1964

NY-100-153735

A form letter dated January 4, 1965, sent to NYL members by the Branch Organizer, set forth that MALCOLM X would speak for the Militant Labor Forum, January 7, 1965, at Palm Gardens, 310 West 52nd Street, New York, New York. The letter further set forth "the importance of maximum attendance by comrades cannot be over-stressed.....We have extended ourselves to the extent of over \$500.00 for advertising and other expenses to make this meeting a political success. You can make the difference! Come, and bring your friends, relatives and comrades".

NY T- 76
January 11, 1965

A characterization of the Militant Labor Forum is contained in the Appendix hereto.

A Militant Labor Forum was held on December 11, 1964, at 116 University Place, New York, New York, with [] speaking on the topic "Where Does the Freedom Struggle Go from Here?" [] criticized the March on Washington, saying the demonstration turned out to become a picnic with censored speeches and members of the "power structure" joining in as speakers. He quoted MALCOLM X as saying, "How can there be a demonstration against the Government if members of the Government join it?" In discussing the Black Nationalist Movement [] said it was not effective because no one could make decisions that counted when the leader was absent. He claimed further that the Black Nationalist leaders had no experience or knowledge to deal with problems at a distance from where they found themselves, that is, the Congo, Viet Nam, and the United Nations. [] said that even MALCOLM X, in speaking about "back to Africa", seemed more an emotional statement than one apt to produce tangible results.

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[] said that in his opinion white labor is not at this time ready to join black labor because white labor is not ready to give anything worthwhile. He closed his talk with a plea for socialism to solve human needs, including peace.

NY T- 74
December 18, 1964

NY 100-153735

A NYL membership meeting was held December 12, 1964, during which the educational portion involved a discussion on the SWP 1964 election campaign. It was stated that the purpose of the campaign was:

1. distributing the policies of socialism
2. opposing two capitalist parties
3. recruitment

CLIFTON DE BERRY, the SWP candidate for President, stated that he had talked with Black Nationalists every day and was convinced that the SWP had made an impact in Harlem.

NY T-75
December 29, 1964

At the Militant Labor Forum held at Palm Gardens on January 7, 1965, MALCOLM X spoke on the topic "1965-Prospects for Freedom". Attendance was estimated at between 500 and 600 persons and they responded enthusiastically to the speech of MALCOLM X. A general issue in the speech was to the effect that any colored man who sided with a white man or any colored man conservative in outlook was an "Uncle Tom". MALCOLM X included MARTIN LUTHER KING and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in this. He stated that during his trip to Africa he had found copies of "The Militant", and he said this was because it printed "the right things". He said that if more of "the right things" were said he would make sure they got around more than they are now. He said that the 22 million Negroes in the United States should organize because they hold the balance of power. He said that if ever an organization patterned on the Mau Mau existed in the United States, he would be the first to join.

NY T-77
January 13, 1965

100-153735

News stories are regularly carried in "The Militant", weekly newspaper of the SWP, concerning the civil rights struggle of Negroes in various parts of the country. In addition, editorial comment has also been made, usually in the form of an attack on law enforcement agencies.

A front page editorial was printed in "The Militant" of November 30, 1964, entitled, "High Time to Fire J. EDGAR HOOVER". The editorial accused Mr. HOOVER of contempt for the civil rights movement, saying he had a record of persecuting, witch hunting and smearing the movement. It was further claimed that the FBI had followed a deliberate policy of not using its full powers on behalf of the constitutional rights of Negroes.

In the same issue of "The Militant", an article was printed praising as a good example the decision of a union in Laurel, Mississippi, to have its members armed for self-defense against the Ku Klux Klan.

Again in "The Militant" of December 7, 1964, an editorial was printed accusing the FBI of inactivity in the investigation of civil rights cases. The editorial set forth, "The Justice Department and the FBI are under orders to co-operate with the same local white-supremacist officials who are involved in the conspiracies to terrorize and murder Negroes and civil rights workers."

In the issue of "The Militant" dated December 14, 1964, an editorial was printed urging greater militancy by middle-class Negroes. It was stated, "The struggle of the black ghetto for human rights is becoming more militant whether middle-class leaders like it or not. And nothing short of mobilizing the masses of ordinary people will be enough to win real gains for the ghetto. The...middle-class leaders. . .had better get with it --become more militant and concerned with the needs of working-class black people -- if they wish to maintain any influence in the ghetto. For, as the struggle of the ghetto grows, it will select and forge a leadership ready to go all the way for freedom now."

WORKERS WORLD PARTY (WWP)

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Plans at National Level

The primary activity of the WWP in recent months has been its work on behalf of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] furnished by the WWP. Following [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] WWP has been active through the Monroe Defense Committee (MDC) in propagandizing on her behalf. The WWP provides expenses for [REDACTED] WWP National Committee member, who serves as [REDACTED] of the MDC in Monroe, North Carolina.

NY T-46
November 2, 1964

Characterizations of the WWP and MDC appear in the Appendix.

[REDACTED] while addressing a meeting of the Harlem Region Communist Party, February 11, 1959, identified [REDACTED] as a Communist Party member.

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NY T-47
February 17, 1959

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As of March, 1959, [REDACTED] was organizer of the Harlem Region of the Communist Party.

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NY T-48

[REDACTED]

During the WWP National Conference held September 5, 1964, at 46 West 21st Street, New York City, [redacted] WWP National Chairman, in a speech stated that the WWP must bear in mind that the true class struggle is not racial. The blacks are the oppressed and the whites are the oppressors. The WWP, according to [redacted], must fight with the oppressed class, but always realize that it is a class struggle not based particularly on color.

NY T-46
September 7, 1964

At the September 6, 1964, session of the WWP National Conference, [redacted] gave a report concerning the activities of the MDC and its efforts to aid the oppressed blacks in North Carolina. [redacted] alleged that the Federal Bureau of Investigation got its biggest surprise in history when it started looking for three Freedom fighters who had disappeared in Mississippi, and found scores of mutilated black bodies. [redacted] stated that shootings, lynchings and mutilations are common practice in the South where Ku Klux Klan (KKK) members are set free while innocent blacks are convicted.

NY T-46
September 7, 1964

The KKK has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Propaganda Appearing in "Workers World"

A characterization of the "Workers World" appears in the Appendix...

The November 12, 1964 issue of the "Workers World" contained an article entitled, "Gilligan the Killer-Cop Just Did His Duty Says Racist Police Board"! This article protested the fact that Lieutenant THOMAS GILLIGAN of the New York City Police Department had been found innocent of any wrong doing in the shooting of JAMES POWELL in July, 1964.

The December 10, 1964 issue of the "Workers World" contained an article entitled, "M. Mallory Jailed For Defending Congo People", which alleged that MAE MALLORY was attacked and beaten by the New York City Police during a picket demonstration at the United Nations on December 1, 1964. The article stated that even though MALLORY had been attacked by the cops "she" was charged with felonious assault. The article ended with an appeal for funds to aid the work of the MDC.

NY 100-153735

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. Proposed Boycott of New York City Public Schools Scheduled For February 3, 1965

On November 12, 1964, there was a meeting in the basement dining room of the Siloam Church, Jefferson and Marcy Avenues, Brooklyn, New York, at 9:00 p.m. with approximately 75 people in attendance. Reverend MILTON A. GALAMISON made some opening remarks concerning effective methods for obtaining integration in the school system without delay. One method mentioned was a water wasting idea in which Negroes would turn on all taps at once in their homes and let the water run for days until the water supply was depleted and attention focused on the reason for this action, the integration of schools. Reverend GALAMISON rejected this idea because he felt that not enough people could be depended upon to cooperate in order to make the plan feasible. He called for various methods of attaining integration in the schools.

Among the groups represented at this meeting was the Du Bois Club.

Among the people in attendance at this meeting were [redacted] and [redacted]

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NY T-15
November 18, 1964

On December 10, 1964, approximately 125 people gathered at the Siloam Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, New York, for a meeting called by Reverend MILTON GALAMISON representing the City-Wide Committee for Integrated Schools in order to make plans for the shut-down of schools-scheduled for February 3, 1965. Members of the Brooklyn and New York Chapters of Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) were present as well as various members of Du Bois Clubs.

GALAMISON stated that the Du Bois Clubs were going to raise funds for "Operation Shut-Down". It was also mentioned that [redacted] Brooklyn, New York, as coordinator and picket captain.

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Among those present were [redacted] who acted as secretary in the absence of [redacted]
[redacted]

During the course of the meeting, Reverend GALAMISON began to form city-wide committees including transportation, food, and children's activities. [redacted] offered to chair the transportation project in order to see that cars and drivers were provided at each school.

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[redacted] rose to say it was not his understanding that the children were to be given shelter in churches or freedom schools set up during the shutdown and that plans were going forward to send some of them into various department stores. GALAMISON commented that he would take this matter up later, but he indicated that some of the children would go to stores in Brooklyn. GALAMISON also commented that the overflow of children not going into stores or to the United Nations, or the museums or other planned missions must have a place to go.

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NY T-15
December 15, 1964

An article in "The New York Times", December 30, 1964, entitled, "Rights Groups Hit At School Plan", quoted GALAMISON as stating that the City-Wide Committee for Integrated Schools, which he heads is planning to close down one school on January 19 and a second on January 22, 1965, as a prelude to the beginning of mass shutdowns on February 3, 1965, the anniversary of the organization's first city-wide boycott.

A characterization of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA) appears in the Appendix.

NY 100-153735

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL
AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. COMMITTEE TO ADVANCE RACIAL INTEGRATION IN THE
SCHOOLS (CARIS)

On October 1, 1964, a meeting of the Boro Hall Club, Kings County, CP, was held in apartment 2F at 35 Orange Street, Brooklyn, New York. [redacted] was one of the members present at this meeting. During the meeting, the position of Boro Hall Club organizer was offered to [redacted] but he contended that he was so active and successful in his work in CARIS in the Williamsburg area of Brooklyn that he would not have the time to do the type of job which should be done.

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NY T-45
October 6, 1964

On October 15, 1964, a meeting of the Boro Hall Club, Kings County, CP was held at 42 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, New York. It was announced at the meeting that [redacted] decided to attend a meeting of CARIS at the headquarters of that organization instead of attending the Boro Hall Club meeting.

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NY T-45
October 16, 1964

NY 100-153735

B. CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE)

Investigation of CORE^{is} directed solely towards establishing the extent of Communist influence. The Federal Bureau of Investigation is not investigating the legitimate activities of this organization.

The Congress of Racial Equality will be referred to as CORE in this report unless reference is being made to a chapter of CORE. The designation then will be preceded by the name of the chapter.

The Communist Party, USA, will be referred to as the CPUSA.

PRESENT PURPOSES AND AIMS

The "New York Times" issue of November 24, 1964, on Page 25, contained an article entitled "CORE PLANS ROLE IN EVERYDAY LIFE" and a subtitle of "Will Stress More Political and Social Activity". This article in part stated:

"The national director of the Congress of Racial Equality announced a general plan yesterday for 'a more meaningful militancy' that would involve CORE members more directly in the political, economic and social life of Negro communities.

"To assist in working out the program, the national director, James A. Farmer, announced the creation of a new CORE executive position, associate national director, to be held by Dr. George A. Wiley, founder of the CORE chapter in Syracuse and an assistant professor of chemistry at Syracuse University.

"The announcements were made during a press conference at CORE headquarters, 38 Park Row, across from City Hall. They prompted questions whether the national CORE was abandoning its 'direct action' policy of demonstrations and civil disobedience.

NY 100-153735

"Certainly not", Mr. Farmer replied. "There will still be street demonstrations where they are called for, but under our new community action program we hope to have block-by-block influence and the ability to rally entire communities to protest, not merely our own members."

"Chapter Policies Vary

"There are 114 CORE chapters throughout the country, with an enrollment of 82,000 members. Chapters vary in their militancy, pursuing independent policies in some cases. Last Tuesday, for example, the New York chapter of CORE announced it would move away from the 'sit-in' approach in favor of 'down-to-earth' local action."

"Mr. Farmer said he did not agree that the national organization was now following such a path of moderation. 'This is not moderation,' he declared, 'this is a move toward more meaningful militancy.'"

"Explaining how the new program would differ from that of the past, Mr. Farmer said" "The abstract political issues that arise every week will not remain abstract with CORE."

LOCATION

On January 6, 1965, [] advised that the officers of CORE are:

b6
b7C

James Farmer, Jr.

JAMES FARMER

National Director

GEORGE WILEY

Associate Director

b6
b7C

NY 100-153735



Community Relations
Director

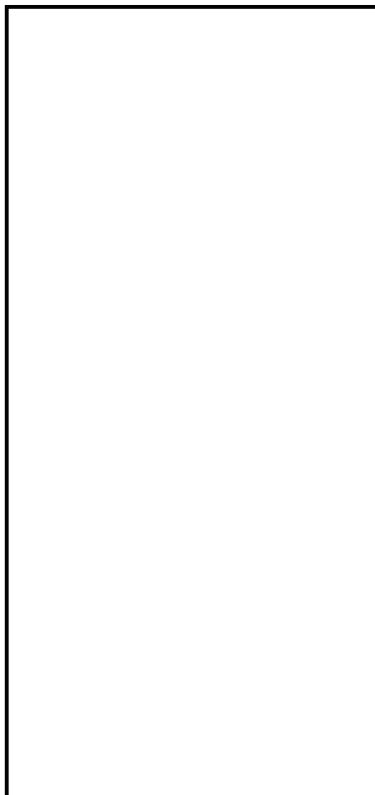
Organization Director

CHAPTERS

Brooklyn Chapter

The following list of officers of Brooklyn
CORE, 352 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, was
made available:

b6
b7C



Chairman

Vice Chairman

Treasurer

Financial Secretary

Corresponding Secretary

Recording Secretary

Housing Chairman

Rent Strike Chairman

Employment Chairman

Education Chairman

Executive at Large

Executive at Large

NY T- 49
January 4, 1965

NY 100-153735

Information was made available to the effect that a meeting of the Flatbush Club, Kings County CP, would be held on the evening of March 4, 1964, at "[redacted] house".

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NY T- 50
February 27, 1964

[redacted] was observed among a group of seven individuals seated in the living room of his residence at 1072 East Tenth Street, Brooklyn, New York.

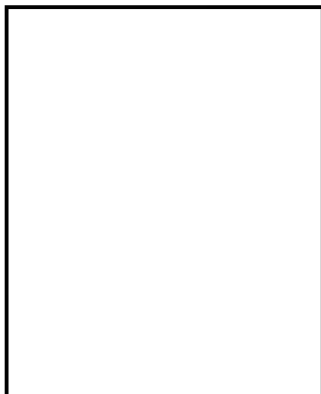
b6
b7C

Special Agents of the
Federal Bureau of In-
vestigation
March 4, 1964

Bronx Chapter

The following list of officers of Bronx CORE, 1301 Boston Road, Bronx, New York, was made available:

b6
b7C



Chairman

Chairman

Chairman

Treasurer

Secretary

Housing Committee Chairman

NY 100-153735

It was ascertained that the above three individuals who are designated as Chairman are in fact a "Junta" of three individuals who serve as one Chairman. In addition, it was ascertained that [redacted] is the Housing Committee Coordinator and Educational Chairman.

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NY T- 49
January 4, 1965

Manhattan Chapters

1. Downtown CORE

The following list of officers of Downtown CORE, 64 Delancey Street, Manhattan, New York, was made available:

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[redacted]	also known as	Chairman
[redacted]	nee [redacted]	Vice Chairman and
known as [redacted]	also [redacted]	Office Manager
[redacted]		Secretary
[redacted]		Corresponding Secretary
[redacted]		Treasurer
[redacted]		Finance Chairman

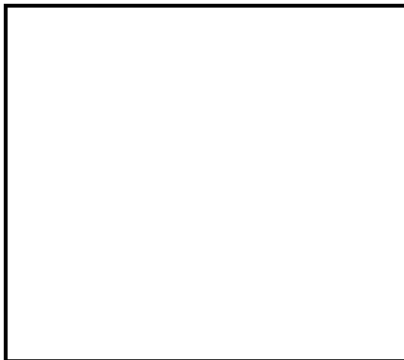
NY T- 49
January 4, 1965

NY 100-153735

2. New York CORE Formerly Uptown CORE

The following list of officers of New York CORE, 307 West 125th Street, Manhattan, New York, was made available:

b6
b7C



Chairman

Vice Chairman

Treasurer

Secretary

Membership Director

NY T- 49
January 4, 1965

3. East River CORE

East River CORE has disbanded.

NY T- 49
January 4, 1965

Queens Chapters

1. South Jamaica CORE

The following list of officers of South Jamaica CORE, 108th Avenue and New York Boulevard, Jamaica, New York, was made available:

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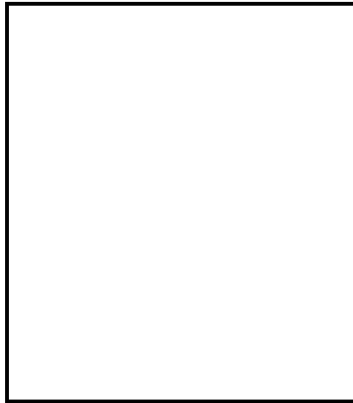


Chairman

Vice Chairman

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NY 100-153735



Secretary

Treasurer

Housing Chairman

Educational Chairman

Public Relations Chairman

Employment Chairman

NY T- 49
January 4, 1965

It was ascertained at a meeting which was held on November 22, 1957, at the Parkway Plaza, Brooklyn, New York, for CPUSA members of Brooklyn, New York, who were interested in youth matters, that [redacted] was in attendance.

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NY T- 33
November 25, 1957

2. Queens CORE

Queens CORE is at the present time an almost inactive chapter of CORE. Most of its members have left Queens CORE and are now members of South Jamaica CORE. Its Chairman is [redacted] Its address is 189-22 Keeswill Avenue, Hollis, Queens.

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NY T- 49
January 4, 1965

NY 100-153735

Staten Island CORE (S.I. CORE)

I. LOCATION

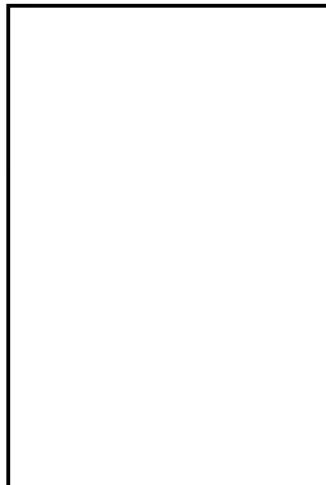
S. I. CORE holds its meetings on the first and third Tuesdays of the month at the Markham Community Center, Markham Housing Project, Broadway and Richmond Terrace, Staten Island, New York.

From time to time, a meeting of one of the committees, such as the officers of S. I. CORE, will hold a meeting separate and apart from the regular scheduled meetings of S. I. CORE.

NY T-51
November 16, 1964

II. OFFICERS

The following list of officers of S.I. CORE was made available:



Chairman

Vice Chairman

Recording Secretary

Corresponding Secretary

Treasurer

Education Committee,
Chairman

Facts and Investigations
Committee Chairman

b6
b7c

NY T-52
November 16, 1964

NY 100-153735

b6
b7C

On June 7, 1963, a Kings County CPUSA committee meeting was held at 1110 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, New York, and [redacted] was present at this meeting.

NY T- 27
June 10, 1963

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A CPUSA meeting was held on Staten Island on February 24, 1963. A discussion was held as to whether another group should be brought into the CP group having the meeting. One of the members objected to the inclusion of [redacted] a CPUSA member present, stated, "Well, we can't forget [redacted] is Chairman of the Party on Staten Island, and is recognized as such."

NY T- 53
February 25, 1963

S.I. CORE has a total membership of 700 individuals which includes associate members who are members in name only but who joined S.I. CORE in order to assist it in its activities by paying yearly dues of \$3.00 per year which is the dues assessment for both active and associate members.

There are 25 active members in S.I. CORE.

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b7C

Some of the associate members of S.I. CORE are [redacted] and [redacted]

NY T- 51
November 16, 1964

NY 100-153735

b6
b7C

On March 1, 1964, a CPUSA meeting was held at [redacted] residence, [redacted] Staten Island. [redacted] and [redacted] were among those present at the meeting. ✓

NY T-53
March 2, 1964

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b7C

On July 1, 1961, while attending a CPUSA meeting in Staten Island, [redacted] [redacted]'s husband, stated that [redacted] goes to CPUSA meetings in New York City. On January 15, 1962, while at a CPUSA meeting in Staten Island, New York, [redacted] stated that his wife was then a member of the CPUSA.

NY T-53
July 3, 1961
January 16, 1962

III. ACTIVITIES OF S. I. CORE

At a meeting of S.I. CORE, which was held at the Markham Community Center on July 21, 1964, among the members who were in attendance were the following individuals:

[redacted]

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The formation of a youth group of S.I. CORE was discussed at the meeting. This youth group will be coordinated through the Education Committee, whose Chairman is [redacted] and [redacted] will be the Youth Coordinator.

NY T-52
August 5, 1964
und

NY 100-15735

On March 8, 1963, the 39th Anniversary Celebration of "The Worker" was held at Carnegie Hall, New York City. [redacted] was present at this celebration with his parents, [redacted]

b6
b7C

NY T- 53
March 12, 1963

"The Worker" is an east coast Communist newspaper.

On May 1, 1964, [redacted] and his parents attended a rally at Union Square, New York City, which meeting was sponsored by the Greater New York Labor Press Club.

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b7C

NY T- 54
May 6, 1964

A characterization of the Greater New York Labor Press Club is contained in the Appendix attached hereto.

At a meeting of S.I. CORE, which was held at the Markham Community Center on August 18, 1964, among the members who were in attendance were [redacted] and [redacted]

[redacted] and [redacted] have been active in the voter registration drive which is being sponsored by S. I. CORE and have distributed pamphlets during this drive in the Mariners Harbor area of Staten Island. These pamphlets urge the recipient to register for the coming election.

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NY 100-15735

b6
b7C

[redacted] is still attempting to get the "Freedom School" organized. This school under the sponsorship of S.I. CORE will be held on each Saturday morning for two hours, at the Markham Community Center, and it will feature a course on Negro history for youngsters.

The first session of the school will not be held until late September or early October, 1964.

NY T-51
August 20, 1964 w

On Saturday, July 18, 1964, the Education Committee of S.I. CORE held a meeting at the Markham Community Center to initiate the formation of the "Freedom School".

[redacted] as Chairman of the Education Committee, chaired the meeting and [redacted] was in attendance at the meeting.

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It was decided at the meeting that the first session of the school will be held Saturday, August 8, 1964, at 10:00 a.m.

At this session, Negro history and culture will be taught to children from six through twelve years.

At the meeting, [redacted] suggested that through the children, we will be able to "reach" the adults, and that perhaps, at a later time she could include adult classes in the "Freedom School".

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NY T-52
August 5, 1964 w

NY 100-153735

At a meeting of S.I. CORE which was held at the Markham Community Center on September 1, 1964, among the members who were in attendance were the following individuals:

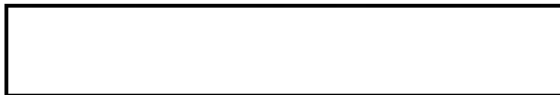


b6
b7C

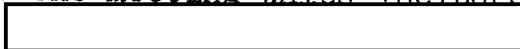
NY T-51
September 4, 1964

At an "open" meeting of S.I. CORE, which was held at the Unitarian Church, West New Brighton, Staten Island, on September 8, 1964, among those present were the following individuals:

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The program for the meeting which included speakers was arranged by



NY T-51
September 17, 1964

A CPUSA meeting was held on December 8, 1963, at the home of

b6
b7C

[redacted] Staten Island. During the course of the meeting, [redacted] referred to [redacted] as being CPUSA members.

NY T-53
December 9, 1963

At a meeting of S.I. CORE, which was held at

NY 100-13735

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b7C

the Markham Community Center on September 15, 1964, among the members who were in attendance was [redacted]
[redacted]

It was ascertained that [redacted] desires to participate in the "Freedom School" which is being sponsored by S.I. CORE and that [redacted] who is organizing the school might invite [redacted] to participate.

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b7C

The long delayed first session of the "Freedom School" which school was originally planned by [redacted] as a project of S.I. CORE will be held at the Markham Community Center on September 26, 1964, from 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon.

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A course in Negro history will be given to youngsters by [redacted] who will be assisted by [redacted] and others.

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b7C

It is not known how many children will attend the first session.

[redacted] has had notices placed on the bulletin boards of some of the New York City Housing projects which announce the opening of the "Freedom School".

b6
b7C

Classes will be held on the second and fourth Saturday of each month and the classes will not cost the participants any money.

NY T-52
September 24, 1964

At a meeting of S.I. CORE which was held at the Markham Community Center on September 15, 1964, among the members who were in attendance were the following individuals:

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NY 100-153735



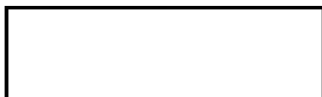
NY T-55
September 24, 1964

As of October 30, 1953, [redacted]
[redacted] was a member of the Professional Group of the CPUSA in New Orleans, Louisiana. Some of the meetings of this group were held in [redacted]'s home.

NY T-56
October 30, 1953

At a meeting of S.I. CORE, which was held at the Mariners Harbor Houses Community Center, Staten Island, on September 29, 1964, among the members who were in attendance were the following individuals:

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b7C



NY T-55
October 23, 1964

At a meeting of S.I. CORE which was held at the Markham Community Center on October 6, 1964, among the members who were in attendance was [redacted]

b6
b7C

NY T-55
October 23, 1964

The S.I. Youth Group held its first meeting at the Markham Community Center on October 13, 1964.

NY 100-153735

b6
b7C

[redacted] was present for a briefing of the newly formed group and [redacted] was in attendance at the meeting.

NY T-51
October 26, 1964

At a meeting of S.I. CORE, which was held at the Markham Community Center on October 13, 1964, among the members who were in attendance were the following individuals:

b6
b7C

[redacted]

NY T-55
October 30, 1964

At meetings of S.I. CORE, which were held at the Markham Community Center on October 13 and 20, 1964, among the members present was [redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted] was in attendance at the meeting which was held on October 20, 1964.

NY T-51
October 26, 1964 *used*

At a meeting of the S.I. CORE Youth Group, which was held at the Markham Community Center, on October 27, 1964, among the individuals present at the meeting were the following individuals:

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b7C

[redacted]

There were approximately twenty youths in attendance.

NY 100-153735

b6
b7C

At the meeting, [redacted] daughter of [redacted] was elected President and [redacted] was elected Vice-President of the organization.

NY T-51
October 29, 1964 *med*

b6
b7C

[redacted] has been named an "advisor" to the newly formed youth group of S.I. CORE in order to maintain supervision of the youth group and to maintain liaison between the group and S.I. CORE.

[redacted] is not too interested in this group due to the election of [redacted] as President

[redacted] the teenage daughter of [redacted] according to [redacted] is "too pushy like her mother".

[redacted] desires to start an adult group for the "Freedom School" which was organized by [redacted] to teach children Negro history.

NY T-52
October 30, 1964 *med*

At a meeting of S.I. CORE, which was held at the Markham Community Center on November 10, 1964, among the members who were in attendance were the following individuals:

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b7C

[redacted]

NY T-55
November 16, 1964

NY 100-153735

b6
b7C

At a meeting of the S.I. CORE Youth Group which was held at Markham Community Center on November 10, 1964, among the members of S.I. CORE who were in attendance was [REDACTED]

NY T- 55
November 16, 1964

At meetings of S.I. CORE which were held at the Markham Community Center on November 10, and 17, 1964, among the members who were in attendance was [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

She did not actively participate in the meetings.

NY T- 51
November 19, 1964 ✓

At a meeting of some of the members of S.I. CORE which was held at [REDACTED], Staten Island, New York, on November 13, 1964, among those present at the meeting was [REDACTED]

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b7C

[REDACTED] called the meeting to discuss the future of the "Freedom School". She stated the school had not worked the way she thought it would. The children who should attend the school on Saturday morning, go to their regular school five days a week and evidently have little interest in going to school on Saturday. She said she is interested in older pupils and that she would like to have the same type of school for young adults. The teachers and the subjects taught would be the same as for the smaller children. The students would study about other countries and their forms of government. According to

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b7C

NY 100-153735

b6
b7C

[] it would be named the International Educational Club.

NY T- 51
November 19, 1964

At a meeting of S.I. CORE, which was held at the Markham Community Center, on December 1, 1964, among the members who were in attendance were the following individuals:

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[]

NY T- 55
December 7, 1964

CPUSA INTEREST IN GENERAL

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It was ascertained that [] Mid-west Field Secretary CORE, had attended the National Action Committee meeting of CORE in Manhattan, New York, on the weekend of August 9, 1964. According to [] the meeting had many positive aspects which will help the CORE task force in general and CORE in particular.

[] determined while he was in New York that NORMAN HILL has resigned as Program Director of CORE.

NY T- 8
August 13, 1964

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman of the CP of Illinois, on June 18, 1964, stated that he had met with [] and that [] is a CPUSA member;

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b7C

NY T- 8
June 18, 1964

NY 100-153735

It was ascertained that [redacted] would be going from his residence in Chicago, Illinois, to New York City in the end of September, 1964, for consultation at the office of CORE, 38 Park Row, Manhattan, New York.

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NY T- 8
September 17, 1964

It was ascertained at a CPUSA meeting which was held at 65 Second Avenue, New York, New York, on August 31, 1964, that DORETTA TARMON brought tickets to the meeting for the [redacted] and [redacted] concert which was to be held on September 12, 1964, at the Long Island Arena, West Hempstead, Long Island, for the benefit of a chapter of CORE in Long Island.

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b7C

[redacted] is head of this chapter.

[redacted] and [redacted] stated that she, [redacted] are going to the concert.

[redacted] and [redacted] were present at this meeting.

NY T-57 and NY T- 54
September 2, 1964

On December 13, 1954, JOHN LAUTNER, a CPUSA member for over twenty years, who at the time of his expulsion from the CPUSA in January, 1950, was Chairman of the New York State CP Review Commission in January, 1950, advised that he knew [redacted] as a CPUSA member from 1947 to 1949.

NY 100-153735

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The "New York Herald Tribune" issue of April 5, 1961, Page Three, reported that PETE SEEGER who had been indicted in March, 1957, on ten counts of contempt for refusing to answer ten questions before the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) about his political beliefs and associates, was sentenced on April 4, 1961, by Federal Judge THOMAS F. MURPHY in Federal Court, New York City (Southern District of New York) to a year on each of ten counts, sentences to run concurrently. According to the article, SEEGER remained free on \$2,000 bail pending appeal of his conviction.

[redacted] was a member of the Forbes Club, Lower Manhattan Area, CP, as of December 7, 1964.

NY T- 58
December 7, 1964

It was ascertained at a meeting of the Forbes Club, Lower Manhattan Area, New York CP, which was held at 65 Second Avenue, New York, New York, on August 31, 1964, that [redacted] brought tickets for a concert to be held on September 12, 1964, in Long Island, New York, for the benefit of a chapter of CORE.

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b7C

[redacted] and [redacted] were present at this meeting.

b6
b7C

NY T- 58
September 9, 1964

NY 100-153735

It was ascertained at a forum of approximately two hundred and fifty people which was sponsored by the Shorefront Committee for Impartial Law, 3001 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, and which was held at the Walt Whitman Auditorium of Brooklyn College, Bedford Avenue and Avenue H. Brooklyn, New York, on September 10, 1964, that [redacted] of the Brooklyn Chapter of CORE was present.

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In addition, it was ascertained that [redacted] of the Brooklyn Chapter of CORE, one of the speakers, discussed police brutality.

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b7C

NY T-15
September 22, 1964

[redacted] attended a meeting of the Bedford-Stuyvesant Section, Executive Committee, Kings County CP (KCCP), which was held on May 15, 1958, at 500 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

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b7C

NY T-27
May 16, 1958

It was announced at a meeting of the Bedford-Stuyvesant Section, Executive Committee, KCCP, which was held on October 29, 1958, at 500 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, that [redacted] had left the CPUSA because he felt that the CPUSA was doing nothing then and he could not work with the leadership at that time.

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b7C

NY T-33
October 30, 1958

NY 100-153735

[] attended a meeting on
June 29, 1961, at De Kalb and
Throop Avenue, Brooklyn, New York,
which meeting was sponsored by
the KCCP.

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b7C

NY T-33
July 5, 1961

It is believed that [] is not
a current CPUSA member.

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b7C

NY T-33
April 3, 1964

It was ascertained at a concert which was
given at the Long Island Arena in West Hempstead,
Long Island, for the benefit of Long Island CORE
on September 12, 1964, that the following individuals
were present:

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b7C



[] was one of the entertainers at the concert.

NY T-57 and NY T-54
September 17, 1964

At a meeting of the Forbes Club
of the CPUSA, which was held at 65
Second Avenue, Manhattan, New
York, on October 19, 1964, []
[] was among the individuals
who were in attendance.

b6
b7C

NY T-57
October 21, 1964

NY 100-153735

member of the National Committee,
CPUSA, by the CPUSA.

NY T-25
July, 1962

It was ascertained at a meeting of Club #1, Manhattan West. CPUSA, which was held at the apartment of [redacted] 44 West 96th Street, New York City, that [redacted] on September 28, 1964, announced that a new office of CORE was opened at 100 West 82nd Street, New York City. Members of the club were urged to visit this office and to "help in the work of this important civil rights organization".

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NY T-60
October 5, 1964

It was ascertained that on October 1, 1964, [redacted] had a brief informal conference at CPUSA Headquarters, New York, New York, with an individual whose identity was unknown.

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[redacted] is discussing CORE, said their demonstrations were not being carried "out" with the militancy that they should be.

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The unknown individual made the comment that he would like to become acquainted with a CORE group. [redacted] stated this individual should become acquainted with some Negro or Puerto Rican CORE members.

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b7C

[redacted] said that "we have a list and I am going to work with you on it".

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b7C

NY 100-153735

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b7C

[] did not describe what the list contained.

The unknown individual was told by [] to do what he, the individual, thought would be the most effective way of developing a relationship with some of the members of CORE.

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b7C

NY T-2
October 1, 1964

[] was Chairman of the New York District CP as of February, 1963.

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b7C

NY T-32
February 11, 1963

It was ascertained at a meeting of the CPUSA, New York District Board, which was held at Academy Hall, 853 Broadway, New York, New York, on October 5, 1964, that [] made a report on youth. During the course of the report, [] stated there are several CPUSA youth members who are active in mass organizations such as CORE and the National Association for Advancement of Colored People.

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b7C

NY T-27
October 6, 1964

[] handles youth work for the New York District, CP, and is primarily responsible for CP work in the Harlem area.

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b7C

NY T-2
April 8, 1964

NY 100-153735

It was ascertained at a meeting of four members of the W.E.B. Dubois Clubs of America which was held at 156 Stanton Street, New York, New York, on October 9, 1964, for the purpose of drafting a letter requesting certain speakers to appear at a forthcoming W.E.B. Dubois Clubs of America forum, that [redacted] one of the members present, would go to the Downtown Chapter of CORE in an effort to obtain a speaker from the chapter for the forum and that one of the letters would be sent to the Downtown Chapter of CORE.

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The objective of the forum is to obtain viewpoints on the forthcoming national election.

NY T-61
October 12, 1964

A characterization of the W.E.B. Dubois Clubs of America is contained in the Appendix Section of this report.

It was ascertained at a meeting of CPUSA Club #1, Manhattan West, CPUSA, which was held at the apartment of [redacted] New York City, on October 12, 1964, that [redacted] had gone to the office of a recently opened office of a chapter of CORE on West 82nd Street, New York, New York, where she had spent an evening helping the chapter in its office work.

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She stated that the individuals in this CORE office are not "too much interested in the election campaign. Their main interest is to improve housing conditions in their neighborhood by forcing

NY 100-153735

the landlords to keep the houses clean and to remove the garbage cans from in front of their houses".

She claimed that after she talked with some of these individuals they came to the conclusion that "the election campaign is important and that the housing situation will be a long-range struggle".

NY T- 60
October 20, 1964

As of October 27, 1964, [redacted] was a member of the City College of New York (CCNY) CORE Club which club functions on the campus of CCNY, 139th Street and Convent Avenue, New York, New York.

b6
b7C

NY T- 62
October 27, 1964

It was ascertained at a meeting of the Williamsbridge Club of the Bronx County CP which was held at the residence of [redacted] Apartment 7C, 739 Arnow Avenue, Bronx, New York, on October 19, 1961, that among those present were

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[redacted] and [redacted]
[redacted] Inasmuch as [redacted] had joined the youth group of the CPUSA she was brought into the meeting to ask and answer questions for a period of about one hour during this meeting. Speakers at the meeting declared that the CPUSA was to build its membership through the youth organizations

NY 100-153735

of the CPUSA and that the teaching of Communism in college even by anti-Communists would start young people thinking.

NY T-63
October 24, 1961

As of October 27, 1964, []
[] was a member of the W.E.B. Dubois Clubs of America at CCNY, which club had been organized for day session students.

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NY T-62
October 27, 1964

It was ascertained at a meeting of a CPUSA Club, West Side Section, New York County CP, which was held at 320 West End Avenue, New York, New York, on October 27, 1964, that [] stated that a member of the club should become a member of the chapter of CORE which has opened an office on West 82nd Street, New York, New York.

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NY T-13
October 29, 1964

It was ascertained at the eleventh anniversary celebration of the Jewish Cultural Clubs and Societies, which was held on November 1, 1964, at Carnegie Hall, New York City, that [] a representative of CORE, was presented with a check for \$1,000.00 from the Jewish Cultural Clubs and Societies.

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NY T-60
November 2, 1964

NY 100-153735

A characterization of the Jewish Cultural Clubs and Societies is contained in the Appendix Section of this report.

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On January 6, 1965, [redacted] Director of Community Relations. CORE, 38 Park Row, New York, New York, advised that [redacted] is the North East Regional Director, CORE.

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NY T-64
December 3, 1964

b7D

NY T-64
December 3, 1964

A characterization of the Jefferson Book Shop is contained in the Appendix Section of this report.

The above information ^{/furnished by NY T-64} is not to be made public except in the usual proceedings following the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum.

It is to be noted that the above source no longer has custody of the basic documents from which [redacted] was obtained.

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The individual to be subpoenaed regarding the above information is [redacted]

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NY 100-153735

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MISCELLANEOUS

On October 26, 1964, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed the following:

From 6:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m., a peak number of 250 individuals demonstrated on Eighth Avenue, between 50th and 51st Streets, New York City, in protest of a political rally for Senator BARRY M. GOLDWATER, which was being held at Madison Square Garden, 50th Street and Eighth Avenue, New York City.

The demonstrators carried placards identifying themselves as affiliated with the Downtown, Queens College, City College of New York, New York City, and Bronx Chapters of the CORE. In addition some of the demonstrators distributed literature and carried signs showing their affiliation with the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America and Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF). Placards carried by these demonstrators called for the defeat of GOLDWATER in the presidential election.

There were no incidents at the CORE picketing.

When the CORE picketing at 50th Street and Eighth Avenue, New York City, concluded at 9:30 p.m., on October 26, 1964, these pickets proceeded south to 49th Street, where a large number of GOLDWATER supporters were assembled outside Madison Square Garden, New York City, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues,

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listening to Senator GOLDWATER's address by means of loud-speakers. The CORE pickets attempted to mingle with the crowd of GOLDWATER people but were dispersed by the New York City Police Department.

Senator GOLDWATER's address before a capacity crowd in Madison Square Garden, New York City, concluded at 10:00 p.m. on October 26, 1964.

Observed participating in the CORE picketing mentioned above were:

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[redacted] attended a County-Wide Press Meeting of the Kings County CP which was held at 1110 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, New York, on April 17, 1964.

NY T-30
April 20, 1964

[redacted] attended a meeting of the Lower East Side CP Youth Club on November 15, 1962.

NY T-65
November 16, 1962

It was ascertained that on March 3, 1964, [redacted] was then

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employed as a secretary by "The Worker" at 23 West 26th Street, New York City.

Suitable pretext
by a Special Agent of
the Federal Bureau of
Investigation
March 3, 1964

has stated
that he no longer has confidence in
the CPUSA leadership and that he
has resigned from the National
CPUSA Committee and the New York
State CP Committee.

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NY T-6
July 18, 1961

NY 100-153735

C.
Council of Federated Organizations

b6
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On October 13, 1964, JOHN HENRIK CLARKE, Associate Editor of the magazine "Freedomways" contacted [redacted] Council of Federated Organizations Freedom Schools, 711 Main Street, Biloxi, Mississippi. CLARKE noted that they had received a communication from [redacted] relating to the need for material for the Council of Federated Organizations Freedom Schools and forwarded to her some back issues of "Freedomways" which they hoped would be of service. CLARKE also said that he was sending to her three curriculum guides that he had prepared for courses in African and Afro-American History which he had been teaching in the New York area. He added that if this material could be of service to her and other freedom schools in Mississippi, she had his permission to make extra copies and to send them where they might be needed.

NY T-17
October 18, 1964

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JOHN HENRIK CLARKE of "Freedomways" is an "associate" of the American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS).

NY T-18
August 14, 1964

A characterization of AIMS is contained in the Appendix.

The "New York Courier", a New York weekly newspaper, in its issue of November 7, 1964, page two, published an article entitled "COFO Continues Summer Project". The article stated that the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO) "because of increasing violence and social injustice in Mississippi, announced it will continue its summer project throughout the fall and winter and has urged the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) to continue to provide volunteer legal aid to COFO freedom fighters". The article stated that NLG has responded by establishing a new "Southern Regional Office" of the Guild in Jackson, Mississippi, to provide the necessary volunteer attorneys for Mississippi, as well as conduct normal bar association activities in the entire South. Other functions of the Guilds' new office will include conducting workshops on legal subjects for Southern attorneys.

A characterization of NLG appears in the Appendix.

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A letter dated November 10, 1964, from the NLG Committee for Legal Assistance in the South, was made available. The letter was addressed "Dear Guild Member" and informed that the Guild had reopened its Southern Regional Office at the same address occupied by its summer office in Jackson, Mississippi. It stated that the NLG had secured volunteer attorneys to carry its program to the end of this calendar year and asked for additional attorneys to come to Mississippi for a two weeks period during the first six months of 1965. The Guild hoped to have a minimum of two volunteer attorneys in the State of Mississippi at all times. The letter was signed [redacted] Southern Regional Office.

NY T-19
November 16, 1964

NY 100-153725

D.

Federation for Independent Political Action

The "National Guardian", a weekly publication, New York City, dated December 26, 1964, page four, in an article, entitled "Political Action Federation Outlines Steps At Conference", announced that preliminary steps were taken December 19 to establish a Negro power bloc in New York at the Federation for Independent Political Action's first conference on "The Black Revolution-A Struggle for Political Power."

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The following is quoted from the "National Guardian" article:

"In a day-long discussion, leaders of New York's community-based Negro organizations approved a series of immediate moves to alleviate conditions in the ghettos and named an interim committee to formulate long-range goals and plans. The call to the conference stated its aim thus:

"'Black independent political action means active organized involvement of the man-in-the-street, the victims of ruthless slumlords, the unemployed and youth to change rotten conditions in the ghetto. Through struggle, political power can be built by the people for liberation from white-dominated political control and economic exploitation. With independent political power, the black revolution can boldly move forward in advancing the interests of the masses.' "

The conference was described as "all-black" even the press was asked to send Negro reporters and television crews, but none came, according to the article.

The article related that interim committee members named were: ISAIAH ROBINSON, chairman of the Harlem Parents Committee and vice chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee to Support the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Challenge; JESSE GRAY; Reverend MILTON GALAMISON, school boycott leader and chairman of the Brooklyn Parents Workshop for Equality; JIM HAUGHTON, director of the Harlem Unemployment Center; WILLIAM STRICKLAND, Northern Student Movement; CLARENCE JONES, attorney; JOHN HENRIK CLARKE, an editor of "Freedomways", and MALCOLM X.

Among specific actions supported is the scheduled February 3 shut-down of 31 junior high schools and 15 of the so-called "600" schools (for difficult pupils). The aims of the shut-down are (1) upgrading of 200 Negro and Puerto Rican teachers to supervisory and administrative positions; (2) establishment of a curriculum and screening of evaluation process for "600" schools; (3) the hiring of Negro custodians; (4) halting of school construction on present sites.

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The federation also decided to support the drive for passage by the State Legislature of the "emergency repair bill" empowering the city to collect rents and make building repairs five days after a complaint is filed. A delegation to Albany at the opening of the Legislature January 4 will demand passage of the bill.

Two themes were stressed by the speakers (1) Unity among all grassroots groups to form a political action movement (2) house-by-house organization to fight for the needs and desires of the people.

In his keynote address, JESSE GRAY stated that "a revolutionary movement is in the making." He said: "The lack of unified, organized black political power is one reason we are not yet a revolutionary movement. Another is that we require revolutionaries. Real revolutionaries are out in the streets organizing people around their day-to-day problems."

The article further related that VICTORIA GRAY, one of the three Freedom Democratic Party congresswomen from Mississippi, related the history of the attempt by the Mississippi Negroes to gain a voice in politics first through the regular Democratic Party-which almost totally bars Negro participation-and then through the formation of the FDP. Mrs. GRAY asked conference delegates to support the party's challenge to the seating of the five "regular" Mississippi representatives in Congress next session.

The article noted that identification with Modern Africa and the American Negro's Cultural Heritage in Africa was apparent in the emblem of the Federation for Political Action (FIPA)-a stylized African lion.

The "National Guardian" is characterized in the Appendix.

NY 100-153735

E.

FREEDOM NOW PARTY

"Challenge" issue of September 26, 1964, on page 3, announced a rally to oppose the rising threat of Fascism sponsored by the Ad Hoc Committee to Combat Fascism to be held on October 15, 1964, at 8:00 p. m. at the Manhattan Center, 34th Street and Eighth Avenue, New York City. Sponsors were listed as:

Harlem Defense Council
Progressive Labor Movement
Students Committee for Travel to Cuba
May 2nd Movement
Freedom Now Party

A rally was held at Manhattan Center, 34th Street and Eighth Avenue, New York City, on October 15, 1964, sponsored by the Ad Hoc Committee to Combat Fascism. The rally was held at 8:30 in the evening and there were approximately 200 people in attendance.

The stated purpose of the rally was to raise money for the defense of BILL EPTON. The first speaker at the rally was EPTON who discussed school integration, police brutality, and made mention of "our brothers in Cuba and Viet Nam."

An unknown white male, who was believed by the source to be a lawyer, spoke regarding the defense of people arrested during the Harlem demonstrations in August, 1964.

NY T-43
October 16, 1964

On October 15, 1964, a rally was held in the ballroom of the Manhattan Center and was sponsored by the Harlem Defense Council, Progressive Labor Movement, Students Committee for Travel to Cuba, May 2nd Movement and the "Freedom Party."

NY 100-153735

CONRAD LYNN, an attorney, was the master of ceremonies and he spoke briefly on the subject "Automation, Labor and Its Relation to Colored People."

[redacted] spoke about his experiences on, before and after his arrest in New York City on a charge of anarchy. He also spoke of intimidation by the New York City Police Department at his place of residence and employment. He also spoke about what his organization did for those people who were mistreated and injured in the Harlem riots.

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NY T-44
October 22, 1964

The "New York Times," August 24, 1963, page 1, carried an article entitled, "An All-Negro Party for '64 is Formed." The article related that a national all-Negro political party was being organized. It hoped to run its own slate in the congressional and local elections in 1964. A tentative national committee had opened offices at 81 East 125th Street, New York City.

A leaflet entitled "A Call for a Freedom Now Party" was publicly circulated in the summer of 1963 and called for the formation of a Freedom Now Party "with an all-black slate and a platform for liberation."

Characterizations of Harlem Defense Council, May 2nd Movement, Progressive Labor Movement and Students Committee For Travel to Cuba appear in the appendix.

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F. HARYOU-ACT

On August 28, 1964, JOHN HENRIK CLARKE stated he had been appointed Director of the Heritage Program of the Haryou-Act Project in Harlem about a month previously and was, for the first time in many years making a decent salary.

In July, 1964, JOHN HENRIK CLARKE, Associate Editor of "Freedomways" magazine, contacted [redacted] Haryou-Act, [redacted] and stated that he was sending him a bill for copies of "Freedomways" ordered by [redacted] for the Community Teacher's Association Summer Language Arts Laboratory for Haryou-Act.

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Haryou-Act is a combination of Harlem Youth Opportunities Unlimited and Associated Community Teams whose purpose is to fight juvenile delinquency and poverty in Harlem.

NY T-17
October 18, 1964

A characterization of "Freedomways" appears in the Appendix.

NY 100-153735

G.

Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party

A meeting was held on December 8, 1964 at the offices of Harlem Parents Committee, 514 West 126th Street, New York City for the formation of the Ad Hoc Committee for the Support of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP). A rally of the Ad Hoc Committee was scheduled to be held on December 20, 1964, in Harlem, New York City. Speakers were to be MALCOLM X and JESSE GRAY.

NY T-20

December 18, 1964

A rally of the Ad Hoc Committee for the Support of its MFDP was held on December 20, 1964, at Williams Institutional AME Church, 2225 7th Avenue.

MALCOLM X spoke on the Congo and the Kenya rebellion in Africa and pointed out that the African freedom fighters, better known as the Mau Mau, were needed to straighten things out in Mississippi and Harlem. MALCOLM X acknowledged that freedom is won by ballots and votes, but stated that freedom fighters were needed where justice did not prevail.

[redacted] Harlem Rent-Strike Organizer, said that the MFDP needs an appeal to the masses, and more black people should join MFDP. b6 b7c

NY T-20

December 21, 1964

NY 100-153735

H.

Negro American Labor Council (NALC)

Investigation of the NALC is directed solely towards establishing the extent of Communist influence. The Federal Bureau of Investigation is not investigating the legitimate activities of this organization.

The Negro American Labor Council will be referred to in this report as the NALC, the Greater New York Chapter of the NALC will be referred to as the NYNALC and the Communist Party United States of America, as the CPUSA.

In July, 1959, more than seventy five Negro trade union leaders met in New York to explore the possibility of establishing an organization designed to fight discrimination in industry, government and trade unions. After much planning, the NALC was officially founded in Detroit, Michigan, May 28, 29 and 30, 1960. A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, veteran trade union leader and President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, was elected President at the Founding Convention. At the Second Annual Convention held in Chicago, Illinois, November 10, 11 and 12, 1961, the NALC broadened its membership base to include not only trade unionists, but all Negro workers in response to the developing job crisis suffered by colored workers.

Organizational Data (NALC)

Location

The headquarters of the NALC is 217 West 125th Street, New York, New York.

NY T- 27
December 22, 1964

NY 100-153735

Officers

The following individuals are officers
in the NALC:

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President
Secretary
Treasurer
Vice Presidents

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

[REDACTED]

Detroit,

Michigan

[REDACTED]

Detroit,

Michigan

[REDACTED]

St. Louis,

Missouri

[REDACTED]

Chicago,

Illinois

[REDACTED]

Cleveland, Ohio

Chicago,

Illinois

[REDACTED]

New York

New York

CLEVELAND ROBINSON, New York,

New York

[REDACTED]

Detroit,

Michigan

[REDACTED]

St. Clairsville,

Ohio

[REDACTED]

Youngstown,

Ohio

[REDACTED]

Los Angeles,

California

[REDACTED]

New York, New York

Pittsburgh,

Pennsylvania

[REDACTED]

Brooklyn,

New York

[REDACTED]

Tampa,

Florida

[REDACTED]

New Rochelle,

New York

[REDACTED]

Milwaukee,

Wisconsin

NY T- 27

September 22, 1964

NY 100-153735

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Since the spring of 1964, until August 1, 1964, [] has attended meetings of either the CP Negro Commission, Illinois CP, or the CP Sub-Committee on NALC work of the Negro Commission, Illinois CP or both. To the knowledge of informants, [] is not assigned to a CPUSA Club within the Illinois CP District, but due to the fact that she has been attending these meetings and that she is the wife of [] of the Railroad Club, Illinois CP, they consider her to be a current member of the Illinois CP .

NY T-1
NY T-28
August, 1964

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[] is a member of the New York District CP Board.

NY T-27
December 22, 1964

Interest of the CPUSA in the NALC

It was ascertained that at the NALC National Convention which was held in Cleveland, Ohio on May 29 - May 31, 1964, the following CPUSA members were in attendance:



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[redacted] and [redacted]
met to discuss CPUSA activities at the convention
and then later on [redacted] and
[redacted] met to discuss CPUSA strategy.

[redacted] was overheard discussing
with [redacted] the election of [redacted] to an
NALC Vice Presidency. He stated that [redacted]
was not a CPUSA member though her husband was.
However according to [redacted] CPUSA people do meet
and discuss Negro work with [redacted]

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The communists at the convention exerted
a negligible influence. This was shown by the
strong anti-communist stand taken by A. PHILIP
RANDOLPH and the delegates to the convention.

[redacted] was a member of the Rules
Committee at the convention, while [redacted],
although not a member of the Resolutions Committee
attended meetings of this committee. However, the
resolutions discussed by the NYNALC CP caucus
were not introduced at the convention.

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NY T-27
June 2, 1964

It was ascertained that at the NALC
National Convention which was held in Cleveland,
Ohio on May 29-31, 1964, the following individuals from the
NYNALC CP caucus were in attendance:

[redacted]

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[redacted] was a member of the Rules Committee and [redacted] was a member of the Political Action Committee at the convention.

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NY T-29
June 10, 1964

It was ascertained that on July 30, 1964, a CPUSA Metals meeting was held at 213 East 25th Street, New York City.

At this meeting, [redacted] discussed the Negro American Labor Council Convention (NALC) which was held in Cleveland, Ohio in May, 1964, and the NALC Executive Board meeting which was held within the past month.

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NY T-27
August 10, 1964

It was ascertained that at a meeting of the CP, New York District Committee which was held on August 8, 1964, at Chelsea Hall, 575 Sixth Avenue, New York City, [redacted] spoke on the "State of Race Conference" which the NALC is scheduled to call some time in October, 1964, in Washington, D. C. She reviewed the "State of Race Conference" report which was given at a recent NALC Executive Board meeting. [redacted] mentioned that the Party should support this conference.

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NY T- 27
August 12, 1964

It was ascertained that at a meeting of the Kings County Communist Party (KCCP) Council which was held at 1110 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn,

NY 100-153735

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New York, on August 12, 1964, [] spoke about the National Convention of the NALC which was held in Cleveland, Ohio, in May, 1964 and the grievances of the Negro workers in the brewery industry.

NY T-30
August 14, 1964

It was ascertained that at a meeting of the 11th Assembly District CP Club, Harlem Region which was held at 13 West 127th Street, New York City on August 14, 1964, [] announced that a "Unity Conference" would be held on October 17-18, 1964, in Washington, D. C., under the auspices of the NALC.

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NY T-11
August 19, 1964

It was ascertained that at a meeting of the Trade Union Commission, New York District CP which was held at 365 West 28th Street, New York City, on August 30, 1964, [] suggested that the NALC write to all local unions requesting information concerning their apprenticeship programs.

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JAMES TORMEY pointed out at the meeting that the Trade Union Commission will do everything possible to aid the NALC membership drive. He again requested that the Commission be given membership applications of the NALC for distribution to their "connections" in various local unions. He called on the members present to publicize the "State of Race Conference" of the NALC which is to be held in Washington, D. C. and he urged the members present to obtain "official delegations" from their local unions to attend the Conference. He stated that if they could not get "official delegations" to attend they should get unofficial ones.

NY T-29
August 31, 1964

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JAMES TORMEY was the Labor
Organizer of the New York District
CP as of February, 1963.

NY T- 25
February 11, 1963

It was ascertained that at a meeting of
the Miscellaneous Section of the Trade Union
Commission New York District CP which was held
at the Central Plaza Annex, 40 East 7th Street,
New York City, on September 2, 1964, [redacted]
in a report on the NALC stated that he is the leader
in the NALC in the fight against the Schaefer
Brewing Company, Brooklyn, New York, concerning
their alleged discrimination against Negroes.

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After [redacted] gave his report [redacted]
[redacted] said that at the next meeting of the
Miscellaneous Section, he will bring application
cards for membership in the NALC.

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NY T- 31
September 9, 1964

It was ascertained that at a meeting
of Club Organizers of the Trade Union Commission,
New York District CP which was held at the Central
Plaza Annex on September 2, 1964, [redacted]
gave a report on the New York City brewery hiring
situation and the problems therein which are faced
by Negro workers. He stated that the situation
was introduced at the NALC Convention in Cleveland,

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NY 100-153735

Ohio, which was held in May, 1964. He set forth the subsequent steps taken by the NALC on behalf of Negro brewery workers and the filing of papers on their behalf by the NYNALC with the New York City Commission on Human Relations.

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[redacted] asked [redacted] to get at least 100 membership applications for the NALC before the next meeting of the Club Organizers.

NY T-29
September 11, 1964

It was ascertained that at a meeting of the CP New York District Committee which was held at Academy Hall, New York City on September 12, 1964, JAMES TORMEY was heard speaking to [redacted] concerning NALC membership. He said the Trade Union Commission, New York District CP, is after him to get NALC material and membership figures. He referred to the "State of Race Conference", which the NALC is scheduled to call sometime in October in Washington, D. C. He wanted to know what was being done in preparation for the conference. [redacted] advised that she doubts it will be held, since she had heard nothing further on the conference, but she noted that there is an executive meeting of the NALC on September 14, 1964, at which time she may obtain more information concerning the conference.

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NY T-27
September 14, 1964

It was ascertained that at the fourth day's session of the CPUSA National Board which was held at CPUSA Headquarters, New York City, on September 19, 1964, [redacted] stated that the Negro vote will have a great effect on the coming National Conventions. He noted that on October 16 and 17, 1964, the NALC is going to have a meeting and that "we" should see if any of "our people" are involved in this meeting.

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NY T-7
September 19, 1964

NY 100-153735

[redacted] was
Chairman of the New York District
CP as of February, 1963.

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NY T-32
February 11, 1963

It was ascertained that at a KCCP Council meeting which was held at 1110 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, New York, on October 8, 1964, DANNY RUBEL advised [redacted] that he could not distribute GUS HALL's pamphlet "The Eleventh Hour" which was available for distribution, in NALC circles as it is a CPUSA pamphlet.

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NY T-29
October 13, 1964

As of September 19, 1962, DANNY RUBEL had no title as such in the CPUSA, but he is the liaison representative between the KCCP and the New York District CP.

NY T-33
September 19, 1962

It was ascertained that at a meeting of the Trade Union Commission of the New York District CP which was held at 11 Fort George Hill, Manhattan, New York, on October 11, 1964, [redacted] stated that the NALC had set a new date for its "State of Race Conference". It is to be held on December 11, 12 and 13, 1964, at Howard University in Washington, D. C. She mentioned that the NYNALC has instituted a membership drive and she requested the members present at the meeting to bring new members into the NYNALC.

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NY T-29
October 13, 1964

NY 100-153735

It was ascertained that at a meeting of the Trade Union Commission New York District CP which was held at 11 Fort George Hill, Manhattan, New York, on October 11, 1964, [redacted] made a brief report on the NALC. She stated that the "State of Race Conference" has been postponed until December, 1964.

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NY T-27
October 14, 1964

Information Concerning the NYNALC

Location

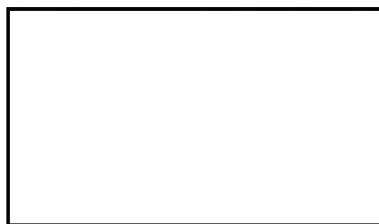
The office of the NYNALC is located at 217 West 125th Street, New York City.

NY T-27
December 22, 1964

Officers

The election of the officers for the NYNALC took place on April 17, 1964, and the following officers were elected:

President
Vice President
Secretary
Assistant Secretary
Treasurer
Sergeant-at-Arms



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NY T-27
April 21, 1964

NY 100-153735

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[redacted] a member of the
NYNALC caucus, was elected to the Executive
Board, NYNALC.

NY T-27
April 21, 1964

Membership

The NYNALC has approximately 1500 members
and approximately fifty percent of that number are
dues paying members.

NY T-27
December 22, 1964

NYNALC Objective

The aims of the NYNALC are as follows:

1. To further the rights of the Negro in
the Trade Union Movement.
2. Complete and unconditional equality
for Negro people.
3. Examination of all job discrimination
in industry, government and labor.

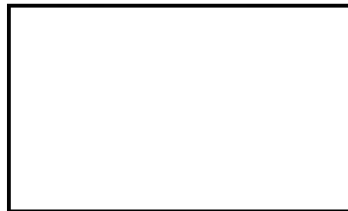
NY T-27
December 22, 1964

CPUSA Activity To Infiltrate and
Influence Policy in the NYNALC


On September 19, 1964, a meeting of the
NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those present

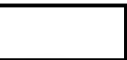
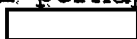
NY 100-153735

at the meeting were the following individuals:




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 spoke on the "State of Race Conference".

 It was mentioned at the meeting that as a member of the National Executive Board, NALC will attend the conference and will perhaps be a panel member and that someone like  should attend in order that CPUSA views can be expressed through question at the panels.

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 stated the NALC is in "bad trouble" because of a lack of funds. She said it is hoped that the membership drive will aid in bringing in money because dues are \$4.00. She stated that each member of the caucus should bring five new members into the NALC.

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NY T-12
September 21, 1964

On September 19, 1964, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those in attendance were the following individuals:



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NY 100-153735

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b7C

[redacted] made a report on what had transpired at a recent NYNALC Executive Board meeting.

He stated that this meeting dealt with the "State of Race Conference" which is to be known as a "leadership" conference with persons from civil rights, religious, labor and Negro organizations invited to attend. The communists will not be invited to attend. The conference will be held to discuss Negroes' problems concerning civil rights, unemployment, housing and apprenticeship training.

It was suggested at the meeting that in addition to [redacted] and [redacted] attending the conference, others from the caucus should attend the conference.

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NY T- 27
September 21, 1964

On September 19, 1964, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those present at the meeting were the following individuals:




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[redacted] spoke on the "State of Race Conference". It was mentioned that [redacted] as a representative of the CPUSA and the NALC would attend. [redacted] as a representative of the CP will also attend the conference.

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NY 100-153735

 also spoke on the poor finances of the NALC and she gave membership applications for the NALC to those in attendance.

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NY T-34
September 23, 1964

On September 19, 1964, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those in attendance were the following individuals:



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b7C

The main topic on the agenda was the "State of Race Conference". All members of the caucus were urged to attend the conference.

A discussion was held about getting new members into the NALC and all those present at the meeting were asked to set themselves a quota for new memberships.

NY T-29
October 1, 1964

On October 3, 1964, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those in attendance were the following individuals:



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NY 100-153735

b6
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At the meeting [redacted] mentioned there had been a postponement of the "State of Race Conference" and that now it will be held December 11 through December 13, 1964 at Howard University in Washington, D. C.

It was mentioned at the meeting that the next NYNALC CP caucus meeting would be held on October 24, 1964 and that at the meeting caucus members will turn in their assigned quota of new members.

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b7C

[redacted] was overheard to say that JACK YELLIN had recently become an NALC member, NY T-27, October 6, 1964

A meeting of the Trade Union Commission New York District CP was held on August 30, 1964, at 365 West 28th Street, New York City.

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b7C

[redacted] was in attendance at the meeting.

NY T-29
August 31, 1964

On October 3, 1964, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those in attendance were the following individuals:



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[redacted] discussed the postponement of the "State of Race Conference".


NY T-12
October 7, 1964

NY 100-153735

On October 3, 1964, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those in attendance were the following:



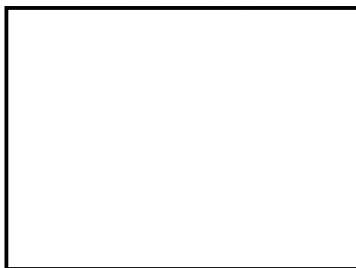
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b7C

 discussed the "State of Race Conference".

In addition she requested that members of the NYNALC CP caucus attend meetings of the NYNALC and to become active on the various committees in the NYNALC such as the Political Action Committee, the Grievance Committee, the Education Committee, the Apprenticeship Committee and the Resolutions Committee.

NY T-29
October 13, 1964

On October 3, 1964, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those in attendance were the following individuals:



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NY 100-153735

b6
b7C

[redacted] stated that other Negro groups in addition to the NALC will participate in the "State of Race Conference".

NY T-34
October 13, 1964

On October 24, 1964, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those in attendance were the following individuals:



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The caucus meeting concerned itself with a report by [redacted] on an Executive Board meeting of the NYNALC.

The meeting also discussed how many new members were brought into the NALC by caucus members and the "State of Race Conference".

NY T-27
October 27, 1964

On October 24, 1964, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those in attendance were the following individuals:



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NY 100-153735

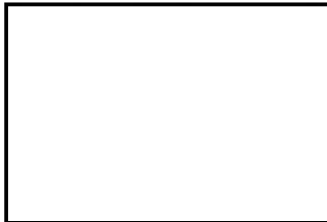
b6
b7C

[redacted] promised that he will have eleven new members in the NALC by the next meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus. [redacted] said that she has hopes of obtaining three new recruits and [redacted] advised that he has gotten one recruit into the NALC.

NY T- 34
October 29, 1964

On October 24, 1964, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those in attendance were the following individuals:

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[redacted] pointed out that it was extremely important for members of the NYNALC CP caucus to attend the next regular membership meeting of the NYNALC. He said a call should be made for the activation of the Membership Committee and the Grievance Committee. That [redacted] should be on the Grievance Committee and that it was very important for members of the NYNALC CP caucus to be active on the above two committees.

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b7C

[redacted] wanted to know how many new members for the NALC would be pledged by those at the meeting. She was advised by members of the NYNALC CP caucus that they would pledge their new members by the next meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus.

NY T-29
October 30, 1964

- 24 -

NY 100-153735

On November 8, 1964, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those in attendance were the following individuals:

[REDACTED]

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

[REDACTED]

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CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT stated that the NYNALC was the biggest chapter in the NALC and that sizeable chapters exist in Chicago, Detroit and St. Louis. He said that A. PHILIP RANDOLPH would like to keep the NALC a small organization so that he can easily control it, but that it is necessary that the NALC be built into a large effective mass organization.

Both LIGHTFOOT and [REDACTED] stated that the NALC can best be built through recruitment of union members from the union locals to which members of the NYNALC CP caucus and other NALC members belong.

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b7C

NY T-34
November 12, 1964

The State Board CP of Illinois, also known as the Coordinating Committee, is the highest governing body of the Illinois CP and CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT is a member of this board.

NY T-8
January 8, 1962

NY 100-153735

"The Worker" of December 20, 1959, reported that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, at a meeting of the National Committee, CPUSA, on December 14, 1959, was elected Vice Chairman of the CPUSA.

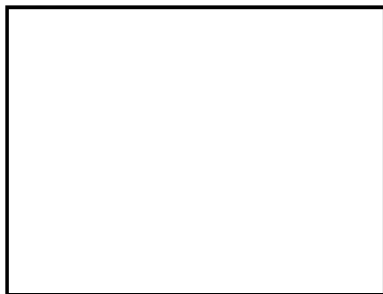
"The Worker" is an east coast Communist newspaper.

On October 29, 1962, [redacted]
[redacted] was elected District Organizer of the New York District CP.

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NY T-27
October 30, 1962

On November 8, 1964, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those present were the following individuals:



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b7C

[redacted] reported that the last membership meeting of the NYNALC was not well attended. He said that the various committees of the NYNALC were still not functioning and that he was not able to present a call for the activation of these committees as [redacted] was not at the meeting and he was supposed to "open up" on the subject of activation of these committees.

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NY 100-153735

b6
b7C

[] gave a report on the struggles and achievements of the NYNALC. In the report she said that one of the reasons that the committees have not been functioning is that members of the NYNALC have been active workers in the election campaign.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT stated that in general the work of the NYNALC CP caucus was good but that there was room for improvement. He said that [] had done very good work in the Schaefer Brewing situation. He stressed that if a good settlement is offered to the Negro brewery workers, the NALC should exploit the publicity value.

[] praised the work being done in the NALC by the NYNALC CP caucus members.

NY T-29
November 10, 1964

On November 28, 1964, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those present were the following individuals:



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[] stated that the "State of Race Conference" was scheduled to be held in December, 1964, but that she had received no additional information concerning it.

NY 100-153735

She said she is dissatisfied with the work being done by the NYNALC as it does not seem to be accomplishing anything. [redacted] instructed that all members of the NYNALC CP caucus should attend membership meetings of the NYNALC and that questions and complaints should be raised in an effort to get "things moving".

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b7C

[redacted] stated that because of his position in the NYNALC he is not able to bring forth questions and complaints but if such matters are brought forth at membership meetings he might be in a position to get some action concerning them.

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b7C

NY T-12
November 30, 1964

On November 28, 1964, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those in attendance were the following individuals:

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[redacted] stated that she has nothing new to report on the status of the "State of Race Conference". She said that she has been told by an official of the NALC that she will be advised when and where it will take place.

- 109 -

NY 100-153735

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[redacted] and [redacted] advised
that they are suspicious of the intentions of [redacted]
[redacted] They stated that he might run for President
of the NYNALC at the next election and that should
he be successful, he might force members of the
NYNALC CP caucus to resign.

NY T-34
December 3, 1964

NY 100-153735

I.

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE, NEW YORK AFFILIATE

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference will be abbreviated by the initials SCLC.

The Manhattan Address Telephone Directory, published by the New York Telephone Company on November 24, 1964, lists the SCLC at 312 West 125th Street, New York City and does not contain a listing for the SCLC at 15 East 40th Street, New York City (NYC), a listing in the 1964-1965 Manhattan Telephone Directory, issued yearly.

HARRY WACHTEL, of NYC, and ANDREW YOUNG, Executive Assistant to MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr. President of the SCLC, discussed during October 1964 an article prepared for future publication in a biweekly magazine having national circulation. WACHTEL desired certain parts of this article, which would appear under the name of MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., to be changed since he felt that since KING had won the Nobel Peace Prize, he could not under these circumstances criticize Negro Leadership in the civil rights movement.

NY T-35
October 1964

The name of HARRY H. WACHTEL, 41 Broad Street, NYC, NY was on a list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG).

NY T-36
December, 1949

The name of HARRY WACHTEL was on a list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the headquarters of the Kings County CP at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York.

NY T-37
March 5, 1944

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NY 100-153735

It is to be noted that this source, on March 5, 1964, furnished information which revealed that the name of WACHTEL's wife, IEONORA WACHTEL, and her address, were on a list of names of newly elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County CP.

NY T-37
March 5, 1944

A characterization of the NLG may be found in the appendix section.

[redacted] see above, advised officials of a National biweekly magazine on October 20, 1964, that a meeting of officials of the SCLC had decided that the views of Dr. KING as set forth in an article prepared for publication would have to be regarded in a different light in view of his being awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. [redacted] said that it was felt that KING should not be critical of Negro leadership but should try to unite all the civil rights movements.

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NY T-38
October, 1964

[redacted] advised HARRY WACHTEL on October 20, 1964, that discussion with officials of the biweekly magazine publishing an article under MARTIN LUTHER KING's name, reflected that they were agreeable to changes in the article. [redacted] suggested to WACHTEL that he confer with KING and BAYARD RUSTIN and that they make the necessary changes which should then be wired to the magazine.

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b7C

NY T-38
October, 1964

In the "Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, BAYARD RUSTIN is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, RUSTIN is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "party". Furthermore,

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NY 100-153735

the article reports that during his first years in New York, RUSTIN gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1, Column 2, reported that BAYARD RUSTIN, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the CP, USA held in New York City on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

This source advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on that date, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS remarked that "RUSTIN calls me constantly -- openly".

NY T-7
September, 1963

This source advised on February 19, 20, 1964 that BAYARD RUSTIN contacted BENJAMIN J. DAVIS on those dates and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, DAVIS told RUSTIN that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which RUSTIN was to speak.

NY T-16
February, 1964

This source advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS was National Secretary of the CP, USA.

NY T-3
January, 1964

4

NY 100-153735

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, Column 4, reports that BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr., BAYARD RUSTIN, HARRY WACHTEL and ANDREW YOUNG conferred on October 20, 1964, about the changes to be made in an article for a biweekly magazine which article would be published under KING's name although KING had not written the article. These changes were necessary because it was felt that KING, as a winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, should encourage peace and unity and should not criticize other civil rights' groups or leaders.

NY T-39
October, 1964

MARTIN LUTHER KING stated, during late October, 1964, that he would prepare his own speech for delivery at the ceremony accepting the Nobel Peace Prize and added that he did not need the assistance of CLARENCE JONES in preparing this speech.

NY T-35
October, 1964

This source advised on February 26, 1957 that he had identified a photograph of [redacted] as a person whom he knew during late 1955 or early 1954 to be a member of and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League (LYL).

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b7c

NY T-40
February 26, 1957

The LYL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

MARTIN LUTHER KING and BAYARD RUSTIN discussed the results of the national Presidential Election during early November, 1964. Both agreed to meet for a conference in New York City on November 6, 1964 at which HARRY WACHTEL would be present and at which one of the topics would be how the SCLC could cash in on the election results--put pressure on

5

NY 100-153735

President JOHNSON to get him to invite KING to the White House for having helped in the election.

NY T-39
November, 1964

MARTIN LUTHER KING and CLARENCE JONES conferred on November 4, 1964, about the results of the presidential election and JONES advised KING that he would furnish KING with a number of points for KING to make public if he should be asked to make a statement about the results of the election. KING and JONES decided that they would have to study their position since the election showed the political power of the Negro and it was decided to take this up at a meeting to be held later that month in the office of HARRY WACHTEL. JONES also advised KING that "our friend" did a great job for the SCLC in its current mailing and was anxious to see KING. KING advised JONES that he was agreeable to meet "our friend".

NY T-39
November, 1964

This source has advised previously that when MARTIN LUTHER KING and CLARENCE JONES refer to an individual as "our friend", they have been referring to STANLEY DAVID IEVISON.

NY T-39
January, 1964

STANLEY IEVISON was a secret member of the CP, USA, in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the Civil Rights struggle. IEVISON was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. IEVISON's differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherences to Communism.

NY T-25
April, 1964

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NY 100-153735

MARTIN LUTHER KING stated during early November, 1964 that HARRY WACHTEL of New York City was writing an article for a New York City daily newspaper which article would be published under KING's name.

NY T- 35
November 1964

BAYARD RUSTIN stated on November 23, 1964 that he was handling the arrangements for the visit of MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr., to England during his trip to Europe to receive the Nobel Peace Prize. RUSTIN said that he had arranged for KING to be invited to preach by the Bishop of London and he (RUSTIN) advised that the invitation be acknowledged and accepted even if someone else had to sign KING's name. RUSTIN said that the plans for a New York City reception for KING on his return from Europe were progressing well.

NY T-35
November, 1964

NY 100-153735

On January 8, 1965, [] and STANLEY LEVISON were in contact. During their contact, LEVISON inquired as to how "their session" went that day, and [] replied that everything was fine. LEVISON inquired as to who attended the session which prompted [] to name the following:

MARTIN LUTHER KING, who is president of the SCLC
ANDY YOUNG, who is the Executive Assistant to KING
BAYARD RUSTIN,
HARRY WACHTEL

WALTER FAUNTROY, who is the Director of the Washington, D. C. office of the SCLC

LAWRENCE REDDICK and himself.

According to [] they discussed the situation in Mississippi and that KING was of the opinion that he alone could move "the masses in Mississippi". [] said he told KING that he would need an organization and a program to follow through on his ideas.

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LEVISON expressed satisfaction in that KING was so optimistic over the Mississippi situation.

NY T-41
January 8, 1965

[] and STANLEY LEVISON were in contact on January 13, 1965, and [] instructed LEVISON to set aside the date of the 29th on his calendar because a meeting of the "Research Committee" would be held in New York City on that date. Continuing, [] related that KING was in Dorchester Center and planned to be in Selma, Alabama, the next day to attend a major conference of all state civil rights leaders.

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NY T-42
January 13, 1965

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NY 100-153735

Source advised that he knew LAWRENCE REDDICK to be a concealed member of the CP.

NY T-22
July 5, 1950

Source advised DR. L. R. REDDICK, curator of the SCHOMBERG COLLECTION, New York Library, was known to be a Communist.

NY T-22
November 21, 1952

Source advised that he met LAWRENCE D. REDDICK in 1943, and that BENJAMIN J. DAVIS advised that REDDICK was a member of the CP. REDDICK was an instructor at the George Washington Carver School.

NY T-22
March 23, 1951

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON ^{CARVER} SCHOOL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

NY 100-153725

On November 7, 1964, HARRY WACHTEL contacted BAYARD RUSTIN, and they discussed having a reception for MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., the President of the SCLC, upon his return from Oslo, Norway where he was to receive the Nobel Peace Prize. WACHTEL mentioned that he had arranged with the approval of MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., for the man who ran the affair for ELEANOR ROOSEVELT to run this affair, and he stated that KING was quite pleased in getting NISSELSON to handle this matter. Continuing, WACHTEL indicated that NISSELSON would be in charge but would be assisted by SAUL MILLS.

BAYARD RUSTIN and HARRY WACHTEL have both been active in the affairs of the SCLC.

NY T-16
November, 1964

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NY 100-153735

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[redacted] is a professional fund raiser with an office at 16 East 41st Street, New York City, and is also associated with Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York City. According to the source, [redacted] participated in fund raising activities in connection with the receptions in New York City on December 17, 1964, for MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., on the occasion of KING'S return from Oslo, Norway, where he was the recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize. [redacted] also participated in making arrangements for the "Community Salute" to MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., which took place on December 17, 1964, at the 369th Regiment Armory, 142nd Street, and Fifth Avenue, New York City.

NY T-21
December 31, 1964

It was announced at the 11th A.D. Club, Harlem Region of the Communist Party (CP) on December 11, 1964, that there would be a Salute to Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. on December 17, 1964, at the 369th Regiment Armory, 142nd Street and Fifth Avenue, New York City at 7:30 p.m.

NY T-11
December 17, 1964

In May, 1950, SAUL MILLS was one of those persons whom the source knew to be a concealed Communist.

NY T-22
May, 1950

During the 1940's up until 1945, he knew SAUL MILLS personally as a member of the Communist Party.

NY T-22
June 29, 1950

NY 100-153735

SAUL MILLS was known to the source as a member of the CP all through the period 1938-1947. MILLS had been one of the most important persons in the CP and could be considered on a level with WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, who was chairman of the CP during the period. Source attended literally hundreds of meetings of the CP at which SAUL MILLS was present, as well as hundreds of Trade Union meetings run by the CP. There is no question but that MILLS was cognizant at the time that these meetings were official meetings of the CP. SAUL MILLS in 1944 was observed at a meeting of top functionaries of the CP, held following the 1944 convention at which MILLS delivered a speech.

NY T-23
May 28, 1956

In the late 1930's and early 1940's, SAUL MILLS was looked upon as being a highly trustworthy person and one whose word could be accepted and acted upon with respect to action the CP might take in regard to discipline cases involving individuals known to MILLS.

NY T-24
May 25, 1956

Source advised that he regarded [redacted] as an important Communist.

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NY T-25
December 9, 1959

[redacted] was to be contacted for a donation to the CP, USA.

NY T-25
May 31, 1960

NY 100-153735

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[redacted] was a professional fund raiser and a Communist, who in the past has been in contact only with top level CP members.

NY T-25
April 3, 1953

On May 21, 1956, the source was told some stories dealing with [redacted] of New Rochelle, New York. The source advised that he had been told that [redacted] in addition to his role as advisor to the CP, contributes hundreds of dollars a month to the CP.

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b7C

NY T-25
May 22, 1956

NY 100-153735

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

On the evening of December 3, 1964, a meeting was held at the Second Baptist Church, Poughkeepsie, New York, sponsored by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Incorporated (SCEF). The meeting was open to the public, and the subject was 1 as "What really gives today in the South".

Speakers were Mr. SLATER H. KING who was listed as a leader of "The Albany Movement", Albany, Georgia; Reverend [redacted] of the Community Church, Valparaiso, Florida, and WILLIAM H. MELISH, who was described as Eastern Representative of SCEF.

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b7C

Approximately 100 persons were in attendance. The meeting was orderly and no incidents or demonstrations occurred.

[redacted] spoke of the "good people" in the South and that their conscience was awakening. Mr. SLATER KING related that his wife, who was five months pregnant, lost her baby as the result of a beating administered to her when she brought clothing and food to integration workers who had been arrested in Albany, Georgia.

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b7C

Mr. MELISH related about his trip through the South and talked about the work the SCEF was doing in Louisiana in challenging the subversion and anarchy laws of that state. He also spoke of his pride in [redacted] who of his own volition, had volunteered to work in the South in promoting integration and voter registration, and who had been staying in a freedom house in Vicksburg, Mississippi, which had been bombed.

A collection was taken with the proceeds to go to the SCEF.

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b7C

[redacted]
Investigator
New York State Police
December, 1964

NY 100-153735

The 1963 letterhead stationery of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship (NCASF) contained the name Reverend WILLIAM HOWARD MELISH under a listing of Board of Directors.

NY T-14
May 2, 1963

The NCASF has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A characterization of the SCEF may be found in the Appendix section.

APPENDIX

NY 100-153735

GLOSSARY OF INDIVIDUALS

4-7-64

[redacted]
On June 7, 1963, a Kings County CP, USA committee meeting was held at 1110 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, New York and [redacted] was present at this meeting.

NY T-27
June 10, 1963

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b7C

[redacted]
A CP, USA meeting was held on Staten Island on February 24, 1963. A discussion was held as to whether another group should be brought into the CP group having the meeting. One of the members objected to the inclusion of [redacted] [redacted] a CP, USA member present, stated, "Well, we can't forget [redacted] is chairman of the Party on Staten Island and is recognized as such."

NY T-53
February 25, 1963

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b7C

[redacted]
[redacted] in September, 1964, was the National Chairman of the Workers World Party.

NY T-46
September 7, 1964

THEODORE R. BASSETT

THEODORE R. BASSETT is a member of the New York District CP Committee.

NY T-27
June 8, 1962

[redacted]
It was ascertained at a meeting of the Williamsbridge Club of the Bronx County CP which was held at the residence of [redacted] Bronx, on

October 19, 1961, that among those present were [redacted] and [redacted]

Inasmuch as [redacted] had joined the youth group of the CP, USA, she was brought into the meeting to ask and answer questions for a period of about one hour during this meeting. Speakers at the meeting declared that the CP, USA was to build its membership through the youth organizations of the CP, USA and that the teaching of Communism in college even by Anti-Communists would start young people thinking.

NY T-63
October 24, 1961

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b7C

As of October 27, 1964, [redacted] was a member of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America at CCNY, which club had been organized for day session students.

NY T-62
October 27, 1964

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b7C

[redacted]
The source stated that as of March, 1961, [redacted] was a member of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), New York, New York. The source also stated that [redacted] was arrested on August 29, 1964, for attempting to speak at a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) election rally in Harlem in violation of a ban imposed on him by the New York City Police Department.

NY T-76
March 30, 1961
August, 1964

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b7C

The source stated on September 2, 1964, that [redacted] as of June, 1964, was the Director of Freedomways Book Service, which was connected with Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, 799 Broadway, New York, New York.

NY T-17
September 2, 1964

[redacted] (Cont'd)

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450. Characterizations of the YSA/^{and} Freedomways Associates are contained in the appendix.

[redacted]

On July 3, 1962, [redacted] was a member of the Brooklyn Youth Club, New York District CP.

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b7D

[redacted]

a CP member from
October, 1961 - November, 1962
July 3, 1962

JOHN HENRIK CLARKE

The source made available information that JOHN HENRIK CLARKE of "Freedomways" is an "associate" of the American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS).

NY T-18
August 14, 1964

[redacted]

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b7C

A meeting of the Peace Club of the CP was held at the residence of [redacted] on August 4, 1964, and on September 9, 1964.

NY T-12
August 10, 1964
September 10, 1964

NY T-29
August 7, 1964
September 19, 1964

b6
b7C

[redacted] was a member of the Peace Club, Kings County CP in August, 1963.

NY T-29
August 7, 1963

i. s. -

NY 100-153735

b6
b7C

[redacted]
[redacted] was in attendance at a meeting of the Flatbush Club of the CP, Brooklyn held on November 13, 1961 at [redacted] residence, [redacted], Brooklyn, New York.

NY T-66
November 16, 1961

Information was made available to the effect that a meeting of the Flatbush Club, Kings County CP would be held on the evening of March 4, 1964, at [redacted] house".

NY T-50
February 27, 1964

[redacted] was observed among a group of seven individuals seated in the living room of [redacted] [redacted] Brooklyn, New York.

Special Agents of the
Federal Bureau of
Investigation
March 4, 1964

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

DAVIS was National Secretary of the CP, USA, and a member of its National Committee, National Board and Secretariat, according to a statement to the press by ARNOLD JOHNSON on August 23, 1964.

NY T-67
August 23, 1964

DAVIS died on August 22, 1964.

CLIFTON DE BERRY

CLIFTON DE BERRY was the SWP candidate for President in November, 1964.

NY T-75
December 29, 1964

NY 100-153735

[redacted]
[redacted]
District CP.

was Organizational Secretary, Michigan,

NY T-68
June 17, 1963

b6
b7C

[redacted]
[redacted] attended a meeting of the New York District Party Committee on April 11, 1964. At this meeting, she stated that she had been appointed to the New York District CP Negro Commission.

b6
b7C

NY T-27
April 14, 1964

[redacted]
[redacted] a member of the CP from 1945 to 1952 and from 1958 until September 18, 1962, advised on December 4, 1961, that [redacted] attended meetings of the Harlem Region Communist Party Committee in November, 1961.

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b7C

On January 12, 1962, [redacted] was identified as a member of the Lower 13 th AD Club of the Harlem Region CP.

NY T-11
January 12, 1962

b6
b7C

As of November, 1961, [redacted] was a member of the Harlem Region Committee of the New York State CP.

NY T-69
December 4, 1961

[redacted] ceased to be active in the CP during the winter of 1961 - 1962 and thereafter became active in the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM).

b6
b7C

NY T-69
November 16, 1962

NY 100-153735

b6
b7C

[redacted] (Cont'd.)

[redacted] was the Progressive Labor Party candidate for City Councilman at large in the 1963 election in New York City.

NY T-70
September, 1963

According to the New York "Journal-American" in its July 25, 1964, Sports Final Edition, page 1, [redacted] admitted being a Communist on July 24, 1964, but left the CP three years prior to that time because it was no longer a revolutionary party.

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b7C

A characterization of PLM appears in the appendix.

b6
b7C

[redacted] was a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA.

NY T-78
June 27, 1962.

MILTON GALAMISON

Advance Youth Organization and MILTON GALAMISON held a meeting on January 10, 1964, at 521 West 126th Street, New York City, which dealt with plans for a school boycott in New York City to combat racial discrimination in the city school system. According to this source, GALAMISON addressed this meeting and spoke of racial discrimination in the schools.

NY T-71
January 17, 1964

A characterization of Advance appears in the appendix.

[redacted]
As of December, 1964, [redacted] was a member of the CP, USA.

NY T-27
December 14, 1964

JESSE GRAY

JESSE GRAY is a former organizer of the Harlem Region of the CP, USA.

NY T-27
November 28, 1960

"The New York Times" of December 31, 1963, page 30, contained an article on JESSE GRAY wherein he is described as the leader of the Harlem rent strikes and the head of the Community Council for Housing at 6 East 117th Street, New York City. It stated that, after the 1963 rent strike appeared to be gaining ground, anonymous postcards were sent to newspapers charging that he was a Communist. It continues: "Asked about this, Mr. GRAY denied he was a Communist. He said he had been questioned by the House Un-American Activities Committee because he had supported the right of BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, State Chairman of the CP, to run for State Senator in 1958. He denied CP affiliation under oath but took the Fifth Amendment, when the Committee asked him to give the names of Communists known to him."

According to [redacted] JESSE GRAY is no longer a CP member, but is friendly to the CP.

b6
b7c

NY T-27
January 24, 1964

GIL GREEN

GIL GREEN was elected a member of the National Executive Committee of the CP, USA, at a meeting of that Committee on December 20, 1963.

NY T-6
December 27, 1963

NY 100-153735

JAKE GREEN

JAKE GREEN is Maryland State Chairman of the CP.

NY T-26
November 17, 1964

GUS HALL

GUS HALL is General Secretary of the CP, USA.

NY T-25
October 14, 1964

THELMA HAMILTON

During a meeting of certain Kings County and New York State CP members on August 4, 1960, it was mentioned that the Brownsville Section of the Kings County CP had come up with a possible candidate to run in the Fifth Assembly District for the position of Assemblyman in the New York State Legislature. This individual, THELMA HAMILTON, is the President of the Brownsville National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. HAMILTON agreed to run on the peace question on an independent ticket, but she is not a CP member and it was felt by the CP members present that if she knew it was a CP move, she would . . . refuse to run.

NY T-33
August 5, 1960

JAMES JACKSON

JAMES JACKSON is a member of the National Committee, CP, USA.

NY T-25
October 14, 1964

The masthead of "The Worker", October 11, 1964, lists JAMES JACKSON as its Editor.

[redacted]
At a meeting of the Forbes Club, Lower East Side Section, CP, USA, held in January, 1962, in New York City, it was announced that [redacted] was to be expelled from the CP, USA.

NY T-58
January, 1962

In the latter part of 1962, [redacted] was expelled from the CP, USA.

NY T-25
December, 1962

The October 13, 1964, issue of "Challenge" a weekly newspaper published by the PLM in New York City, lists [redacted] as editor of this publication.

b6
b7c

ARNOLD S. JOHNSON

"The Worker", September 22, 1964, page 7, column 1, described ARNOLD JOHNSON as National Public Relations Director of the CP, USA.

[redacted]
The source identified a photograph of [redacted] as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954 to be a member and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League (LYL).

b6
b7c

NY T-40
February 26, 1957

The LYL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[redacted]
At a meeting of the Forbes Club of the CP, USA, which was held at 65 Second Avenue, Manhattan, on October 19, 1964, [redacted] was among the individuals who were in attendance.

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b7c

NY T-57
October 21, 1964

NY 100-153735

[redacted]

b6
b7C

In October, 1964, [redacted] was a member of the Boro Hall Club of the Kings County CP.

NY T-45
October 6, 1964

[redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted] was a member of the 11th AD Club, Harlem Region, New York District CP in April, 1964.

NY T-11
April 29, 1964

[redacted]

b6
b7C

On June 29, 1964, [redacted] attended a street meeting which was sponsored by the Kings County CP.

NY T-33
July 5, 1961

[redacted]

[redacted] attended a meeting of the Bedford-Stuyvesant Section, Executive Committee, Kings County CP, which was held on May 15, 1958, at 500 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

b6
b7C

NY T-27
May 16, 1958

It was announced at a meeting of the Bedford-Stuyvesant Section, Executive Committee, KCCP, which was held on October 29, 1958, at 500 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, that [redacted] had left the CP, USA because he felt that the CP, USA was doing nothing then and he could not work with the leadership at that time.

NY T-33
October 30, 1958

- 72 -

- 135 -

NY 100-153735

b6
b7C

[redacted] (Cont'd.)

[redacted] attended a meeting on June 29, 1961, at 144 De Kalb and Throop Avenues, Brooklyn, which meeting was sponsored by the KCCP.

NY T-33
July 5, 1961

It is believed that [redacted] is not a current CP, USA member.

NY T-33
April 3, 1964

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

On December 13, 1959, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT was elected to the National Committee of the CP, USA at its 17th National Convention, held December 10 - 13, 1959.

NY T-72
December 13, 1959

LIGHTFOOT is chairman of the Illinois District of the CP, USA, a member of its District Staff and State Board and the National Negro Commission.

NY T-6
June 29, 1964

NY T-8
July 2, 1964

b6
b7C

[redacted]
The February 2, 1965, issue of "Challenge", a weekly newspaper published by the Progressive Movement in New York City, lists [redacted] on the editorial staff of this publication.

NY 100-153735

b6
b7C

[redacted]
In December, 1964, [redacted] was a member of the
11th AD Club of the CP.

NY T-11
December 17, 1964

CONRAD LYNN

During an interview by Special Agents of the FBI on March 9, 1954, CONRAD LYNN stated he joined the Young Communist League (YCL) in 1928, while a student at Syracuse University and joined the CP in 1934. He stated he joined the Trotskyite movement during 1937-1939.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

MALCOLM X

MALCOLM X is the founder and President of the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated.

NY T-73
August 6, 1964

A characterization of the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated appears in the appendix.

[redacted]
b6
b7C

As of March, 1959, [redacted] was organizer of the Harlem Region of the CP.

NY T-48
March 6, 1959

[redacted]
b6
b7C

[redacted] while addressing a meeting of the Harlem Region Communist Party, on February 11, 1959, identified [redacted] as a Communist Party member.

NY T-47
February 17, 1959

[redacted]
On December 21, 1964, [redacted] attended a meeting of the Forbes Club, Lower Manhattan area, CP.

NY T-58
December 30, 1964

b6
b7C

[redacted]
[redacted] was elected a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA, at its 17th National Convention held December 10-13, 1959.

NY T-6
December 14, 1959

WILLIAM HOWARD MELISH

The 1963 letterhead stationery of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship (NCASF) contained the name WILLIAM HOWARD MELISH under a listing of Board of Directors.

NY T-14
May 2, 1963

The NCASF has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

GEORGE MEYERS

GEORGE MEYERS was elected to the National Committee of the CP, USA at its 17th National Convention, held December 10-13, 1959.

NY T-72
December 13, 1959

SAUL MILLS

In May, 1950, SAUL MILLS was one of those persons whom the source knew to be a concealed Communist.

NY T-22
May, 1950

SAUL MILLS (Cont'd.)

During the 1940's up until 1945, he knew SAUL MILLS personally as a member of the CP.


NY T-22
June 29, 1950

SAUL MILLS was known to the source as a member of the CP all through the period 1938-1947. MILLS had been one of the most important persons in the CP and could be considered on a level with WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, who was chairman of the CP during this period. Source attended literally hundreds of meetings of the CP at which SAUL MILLS was present, as well as hundreds of Trade Union meetings run by the CP. There is no question but that MILLS was cognizant at the time that these meetings were official meetings of the CP. SAUL MILLS in 1944 was observed at a meeting of top functionaries of the CP held following the 1944 convention at which MILLS delivered a speech.

NY T-23
May 28, 1956

In the late 1930's and early 1940's SAUL MILLS was looked upon as being a highly trustworthy person and one whose word could be accepted and acted upon with respect to action the CP might take in regard to discipline cases involving individuals known to MILLS.

NY T-24
May 25, 1956

 is a member of a CP Club of the West Side Section, New York District, CP, USA.

b6
b7C

NY T-13
July 22, 1964

NY 100-153735

b6
b7C

[redacted]
CP Committee.

is a member of the New York District

NY T-27
June 14, 1962

The masthead of "The Worker" of April 28, 1964,
lists [redacted] as a member of its Editorial Staff.

b6
b7C

[redacted]
was a professional fund raiser and
a Communist, who in the past has been in contact only with top
level CP members.

NY T-25
April 3, 1953

On May 21, 1956, the source was told some stories
dealing with [redacted] of New Rochelle, New York. The
source advised that he had been told that [redacted] in addition
to his role as adviser to the CP, contributes hundreds of dollars
a month to the CP.

b6
b7C

NY T-25
May 22, 1956

Source advised that he regarded [redacted] as an
important Communist.

b6
b7C

NY T-25
December 9, 1959

[redacted] was to be contacted for a donation
to the CP, USA.

NY T-25
May 31, 1960

... -

NY 100-153735

[redacted]
As of October 30, 1953, [redacted] was a member of the Professional Group of the CP, USA in New Orleans, Louisiana, and some of the meetings of this group were held in [redacted] home.

NY T-56
October 30, 1953

[redacted]
[redacted] was considered a member of the National Committee, CP, USA, by the CP, USA, during July, 1962.

NY T-25
July, 1962

[redacted] is Chairman of the New York State District of the CP, USA.

NY T-27
July 13, 1964

[redacted] was Chairman of the New York District CP as of February, 1963.

NY T-32
February 11, 1963

IRVING POTASH

IRVING POTASH is Organizer of the New Jersey District of the CP, USA.

NY T-25
October 5, 1964

[redacted]
On April 15, 1964, a meeting of the Miscellaneous Industrial Section group of the CP, USA, was held in Adelphi Hall, 74 5th Avenue, New York City, and [redacted] was chairman of this meeting.

NY T-34
April 16, 1964

NY 100-153735

[redacted] (Cont'd.)

b6
b7D

[redacted] was a member of the CP in December, 1964. On December 13, 1964, a CP, USA, New York District Trade Union Commission was held at the residence of [redacted] and [redacted] was present at this meeting.

NY T-27
December 14, 1964

b6
b7C

[redacted]
[redacted] was a member of the Peace Club, Kings County CP in September, 1963.

NY T-29
September 19, 1963

b6
b7C

[redacted]
On December 21, 1964, [redacted] attended a meeting of the Forbes Club, Lower Manhattan Area, CP.

NY T-58
December 30, 1964

b6
b7C

[redacted]
[redacted] was a member of the Forbes Club, Lower Manhattan Area, CP, as of December 7, 1964.

NY T-58
December 7, 1964

LAWRENCE REDDICK

Source advised that he knew LAWRENCE REDDICK to be a concealed member of the CP.

NY T-22
July 5, 1950

NY 100-153735

LAWRENCE REDDICK (Cont'd.)

Source advised Dr. L. R. REDDICK, Curator of the Schomberg Collection, New York Library, was known to be a communist.

NY T-22
November 21, 1952

Source advised that he met LAWRENCE D. REDDICK in 1943, and that BENJAMIN J. DAVIS advised that REDDICK was a member of the CP. REDDICK was an instructor at the George Washington Carver School.

NY T-22
March 23, 1951

The George Washington ^{Carver} School has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

PAUL ROBESON, JR.

PAUL ROBESON, Jr. has stated that he no longer has confidence in the CP, USA Leadership and that he has resigned from the National CP, USA Committee and the New York State CP Committee.

NY T-6
July 18, 1961

b6
b7C

[REDACTED]

The Spring, 1964, issue of "Freedomways" contains an article which was written by [REDACTED] In this article, ROGERS stated that it was not too long ago that she decided to work as a volunteer for "Freedomways".

A characterization of Freedomways Associates which contains a characterization of "Freedomways" is contained in the appendix section of this report.

[redacted]
A CP, USA meeting was held on December 8, 1963, at the home of [redacted] Staten Island. During the course of the meeting, [redacted] referred to [redacted] and [redacted] as being CP, USA members.

NY T-53
December 9, 1963

[redacted]
"The Worker", issue of January 7, 1962, page 10, column 3, reported the expulsion of [redacted] former Labor Secretary of the New York State CP, from the CP, USA.

b6
b7C

[redacted] was, as of November, 1963, National Chairman of the PLM.

NY T-84
November, 1963

b6
b7C

[redacted]
On March 8, 1963, the 39th Anniversary Celebration of "The Worker" was held at Carnegie Hall, New York City, [redacted] was present at this celebration with his parents, [redacted]

NY T-53
March 12, 1963

b6
b7C

"The Worker" is an east coast Communist newspaper.

On May 1, 1964, [redacted] and his parents attended a rally at Union Square, New York City, which meeting was sponsored by the Greater New York Labor Press Club.

NY T-54
May 6, 1964

A characterization of the Greater New York Labor Press Club is contained in the appendix attached hereto.

NY 100-153735

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b7C

[redacted]
As of September 19, 1962, [redacted] had no title as such in the CP, USA, but he is the liaison representative between the KCCP and the New York District CP.

NY T-33
September 19, 1962

[redacted]
[redacted] attended a County-Wide Press Meeting of the Kings County CP which was held at 1110 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, on April 17, 1964.

b6
b7C

NY T-30
April 20, 1964

MORTIMER DANIEL RUBIN

MORTIMER DANIEL RUBIN is National Organizational Secretary of the CP, USA, and formerly was National Youth Director of the Party.

NY T-25
October 14, 1964

BAYARD RUSTIN

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, BAYARD RUSTIN is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, RUSTIN is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, RUSTIN gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

NY 100-153735

BAYARD RUSTIN (Cont'd.)

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1, column 2, reported that BAYARD RUSTIN, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an east coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

During a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on that date, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS remarked that, "RUSTIN calls me constantly--openly."

BAYARD RUSTIN contacted BENJAMIN J. DAVIS on February 19, 20, 1964, and sought his advise as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, DAVIS told RUSTIN that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group on which RUSTIN was to speak.

NY T-16
February 19, 20, 1964

MORTIMER SCHEER

The December, 1964, issue of "Progressive Labor", a monthly publication of the Progressive Labor Movement, General Post Office, Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York, lists MORT SCHEER as a member of the editorial board of this publication.

[REDACTED]

b6
b7C

On July 1, 1961, while attending a CP, USA meeting in Staten Island, [REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] goes to CP, USA, meetings in New York City. On January 15, 1962, while at a CP, USA meeting in Staten Island, [REDACTED] stated that his wife was then a member of the CP, USA.

NY T-53
July 3, 1961
January 16, 1962

NY 100-153735

b6
b7C

[redacted]
On March 1, 1964, a CP, USA meeting was held at [redacted] residence, [redacted] Staten Island, and [redacted] was among those present at the meeting.

NY T-53
March 2, 1964

b6
b7C

[redacted]
On December 13, 1954, JOHN LAUTNER, a CP, USA member for over twenty years, who at the time of his expulsion from the CP, USA in January, 1950, was chairman of the New York State CP Review Commission, advised that he knew [redacted] as a CP, USA member from 1947 to 1949.

The "New York Herald Tribune" issue of April 5, 1961, page 3, reported that [redacted] who had been indicted in March, 1957, on ten counts of contempt for refusing to answer ten questions before the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) about his political beliefs and associates, was sentenced on April 4, 1961, by Federal Judge THOMAS F. MURPHY in Federal Court, New York City, to a year on each of ten counts, sentences to run concurrently. According to this article, [redacted] remained free on \$2,000 bail pending appeal of his conviction.

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b7C

[redacted]
[redacted] is a Workers World Party National Committee member who serves as chairman of the Monroe Defense Committee in Monroe, North Carolina.

NY T-46
November 2, 1964

JAMES SHABAZZ

JAMES 67X (JAMES SHABAZZ) is Executive Secretary of the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated, and is the leader in the absence of MALCOLM X.

NY T-73
October 6, 1964

NY 100-153735

b6
b7C

[redacted]
On December 21, 1964, a meeting of the Forbes Club, Lower Manhattan Area, CP, was held at the home of DORETTA TARMON. [redacted] attended this meeting.

NY T-58
December 30, 1964

b6
b7C

[redacted] was interviewed on April 5, 1962, by Special Agents BERNARD T. MC CABE and ROBERT O. JOHNSON. [redacted] stated she has never been a member of the CP, but believed she had attended meetings in the past where individuals for the CP were present. She said she does not feel the CP is a definite threat to the security of the United States.

She said she is interested in discriminatory practices against the Negro people in the United States and is not at all pleased with the way the United States Government is handling matters pertaining to the civil rights of Negro people.

JACK STACHEL

JACK STACHEL was elected to the National Committee of the CP, USA, at its 17th National Convention held December 10-13, 1959.

NY T-72
December 13, 1959

The masthead of "The Worker", October 11, 1964, lists JACK STACHEL as a member of its editorial staff.

RASHEED STOREY

RASHEED STOREY handles youth work for the New York District, CP, and is primarily responsible for CP work in the Harlem area.

NY T-2
April 8, 1964

NY 100-153735

DORETTA TARMON

On December 21, 1964, a meeting of the Forbes Club Lower Manhattan Area, CP, was held at the home of DORETTA TARMON who was in attendance at the meeting.

NY T-58
December 30, 1964

ROBERT THOMPSON

ROBERT THOMPSON is District Organizer of the New York District of the CP, USA.

NY T-27
October 14, 1964

b6
b7C

[REDACTED]
It was ascertained at a meeting which was held on November 22, 1957, at the Parkway Plaza, Brooklyn, New York, for CP, USA members of Brooklyn, New York, who were interested in youth matters, that [REDACTED] was in attendance.

NY T-33
November 25, 1957

JAMES TORMEY

JAMES TORMEY was the Labor Organizer of the New York District CP as of February, 1963.

NY T-25
February 11, 1963

b6
b7C

[REDACTED]
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman of the CP of Illinois on June 18, 1964, stated that he had met with [REDACTED] and that [REDACTED] is a CP, USA member.

NY T-8
June 18, 1964

[redacted]
[redacted] Since the Spring of 1964, until August 1, 1964, [redacted] has attended meetings of either the CP Negro Commission, Illinois CP, or the Sub-Committee on NALC work of the Negro Commission, Illinois CP, or both. To the knowledge of informants, [redacted] is not assigned to a CP, USA Club within the Illinois CP District, but due to the fact that she has been attending these meetings and that she is the wife of [redacted] Chairman of the Railroad Club, Illinois CP, they consider her to be a current member of the Illinois CP.

NY T-1
NY T-28
August, 1964

HARRY WACHTEL
LEONORA WACHTEL

In December, 1949, HARRY H. WACHTEL, 41 Broad Street, New York, NY, was on a list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild.

NY T-36
December, 1949

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is in the appendix.

The name HARRY WACHTEL was on a list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York.

NY T-37
March 5, 1944

Regarding HARRY WACHTEL's wife, LEONORA, her name and address were on a list of names of newly elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County Communist Party.

NY T-37
March 5, 1944

[redacted]

On March 1, 1964, a CP, USA meeting was held at [redacted]'s residence, [redacted] Staten Island, and [redacted] was among those present.

NY T-53
March 2, 1964

[redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted] is Chairman of the Liberation Committee for Africa, an organization which has been described in newspaper articles as being nation-wide with the aim of helping "African freedom fighters" and promoting awareness of a common heritage for Afro-Americans and Africans.

[redacted] spoke on the topic of "Africa and NATO" at an open forum sponsored by the SWP at SWP headquarters, 116 University Place, New York, New York, on January 25, 1963.

NY T-74
January 29, 1963

b6
b7C

[redacted]

was a member of the CP.

NY T-69
August 13, 1964

[redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted] is the organizer of the New York Local, Socialist Workers Party.

NY T-74
December 18, 1964

[redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted] is a member of the New York District CP Board.

NY T-27
December 22, 1964

NY 100-153735

HENRY WINSTON

At a meeting of the National Committee of the CP, USA on August 12, 13, 1961, HENRY WINSTON was elected a member of that Committee, the National Executive Committee and Vice Chairman of the Party.

NY T-6
August 12, 13, 1961

CARL WINTER

CARL WINTER was elected a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA, at its 17th National Convention, December 10-13, 1959.

NY T-72
December 13, 1959

[REDACTED]

b6
b7C

A meeting of the Trade Union Commission New York District CP was held on August 30, 1964, at 365 West 28th Street, New York City. [REDACTED] was in attendance at the meeting.

NY T-29
August 31, 1964

[REDACTED]

b6
b7C

[REDACTED] attended a meeting of the Lower East Side CP Youth Club on November 15, 1962.

NY T-65
November 16, 1962

[REDACTED]

b6
b7C

It was ascertained that on March 3, 1964, [REDACTED] was then employed as a secretary by "The Worker" at 23 West 26th Street, New York City.

Suitable pretext
by a Special Agent
of the FBI
March 3, 1964

NY 100-153735

APPENDIX

GLOSSARY OF ORGANIZATIONS

1.

APPENDIX

b6
b7C

ADVANCE YOUTH ORGANIZATION

[redacted] who voluntarily furnished information concerning Communist Party (CP) Front activities to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) from April, 1958, to July, 1962, advised on February 18, 1960, that Advance, An Organization of Progressive Youth, was founded in New York City on February 13, 14, 1960.

A source advised on March 2, 1960, that, according to the Secretariat of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), the Declaration of Principles adopted at the founding convention of Advance were essentially the line of the leadership of the CPUSA.

b6
b7C

[redacted] a member of the CP from 1947 to 1957 and from December, 1961, to October, 1963, stated in December, 1961, that at a meeting of CP members of Advance, held on December 20, 1961, [redacted] declared that Advance had been initiated by the CP as a Marxist-Leninist youth organization.

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b7C

[redacted] advised on January 4, 1963, that [redacted] was a member of the National Youth Commission CP, USA.

A second source reported on February 14, 1964, that [redacted] was elected President of Advance Youth Organization.

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[redacted] advised on October 9, 1962, that on October 7, 1962, a CP Youth Club held a caucus called by the New York District Youth Coordinating Committee of the CP at New York City. [redacted] attended the caucus.

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b7C

The source reported on April 21, 1964, that the Advance office was located at 169 Allen Street, New York City.

NY 100-153735

APPENDIX

"CHALLENGE"

The August 1, 1964, issue of "CHALLENGE" described itself as a weekly publication of PLM.

1.

APPENDIX

COMMITTEE TO DEFEND RESISTANCE TO GHETTO LIFE. . . . (CERGE)

This committee is a newly created Progressive Labor Movement front located at 1 Union Square, New York City, which was created as a fund raising organization to raise funds to be used for court costs. The staff of CERGE is composed of Progressive Labor Movement members.

NY T-79
February 3, 1965

NY 100-153735

APPENDIX

HARLEM DEFENSE COUNCIL (HDC)

The Harlem Defense Council (HDC) was formed by the Progressive Labor Movement in New York City as a front organization, with its main objective to get recruits for PLM. As PLM is known to be a very militant-type organization, the leaders of PLM hope to use the HDC to recruit Negroes and others and gradually orient these people toward the aims and objectives of the PLM.

The HDC was also formed by the PLM to organize Negroes on a block-by-block basis in the Harlem area in New York City with plans to furnish these people with arms to defend themselves against the police. The above information was furnished to the informant by [redacted] [redacted] one of the leaders of PLM.

b6
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NY T- 85
July 29, 1964

NY 100-153735

1.

APPENDIX

JEWISH CULTURAL CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

A source advised on April 27, 1954, that the former leaders, including [redacted] of the Jewish People's Fraternal Order (JPFO), Jewish nationality section of the International Workers Order (IWO) had established a committee at 1133 Broadway, New York, New York. Through this committee they were organizing cultural clubs and societies based on JPFO lodges which had been dissolved on December 15, 1953, in the course of proceedings by the New York State authorities culminating in the liquidation of the IWO.

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A second source advised on March 15, 1961, that a meeting of the National Groups Commission of the Communist Party, United States of America, was held on March 2, 1961, in New York City. [redacted] was among those present and spoke of his experiences in maintaining the Jewish lodges after the dissolution of the IWO, which, to avoid prosecution, have no national name or organization.

b6
b7C

[redacted] stated that these lodges "lived" as clubs and societies by maintaining their cultural, fraternal, and civic activities, but which activities are less political than in the former lodges. New York gave leadership to the rest of the country since the New York lodges were the strongest and had the more politically developed comrades.

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b7C

These clubs and societies still maintain a medical plan, funeral benefits, and mutual aid funds. There are 132 clubs and societies nationally, 63 of which are located in New York City.

A third source furnished information on May 18, 1964, that the clubs and societies are located at 1133 Broadway, Room 1429, New York, New York, under the name of the Jewish Program Service Committee, but are more widely known as the Jewish Cultural Clubs and Societies.

The IWO and the JPFO have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

NY 100-153735

APPENDIX

MAY 2nd COMMITTEE (MAY 2nd MOVEMENT)

The May 2nd Committee was organized at New Haven, Connecticut, on March 14, 1964, by young people participating in the Yale Socialist Union Conference "Socialism in America". The original aim of the May 2nd Committee was to plan and execute a demonstration in New York City on May 2, 1964, to demand withdrawal of United States troops from South Vietnam.

NY T-86
April 17, 1964

NY 100-153735

APPENDIX

MILITANT LABOR FORUM

Public forums are regularly sponsored by the New York Local of the SWP, usually on Friday evenings, and are held at SWP Headquarters. These are called Militant Labor Forums.

NY T-76
October 19, 1964

NY 100-153735

APPENDIX

1.
SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INCORPORATED

"THE SOUTHERN PATRIOT", a monthly publication, shows that it is published by the SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC. (SCEF).

"THE SOUTHERN PATRIOT" was cited as an "organ" of the SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOR HUMAN WELFARE (SCHW) by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, of the SCHW, June 12, 1947.

An amendment to the charter of the SCHW changed the name of that organization to the SCEF, and listed its purpose as being to improve the educational and cultural standards of the Southern people in accordance with the highest American democratic institutions, traditions, and ideals. The amendment was dated April 26, 1947.

A source advised on March 2, 1961, that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, a Communist Party functionary, stated at a meeting of the Communist Party in Baltimore, Maryland, on February 25, 1961, that the Communist Party is not connected with any progressive movement but indirectly they do have some influence in the SCEF.

A second source, who is familiar with some phases of CP activity in the New Orleans area, advised on May 27, 1963, that during the time the SCHW was in existence, CP members were members of and worked actively in SCHW. However, since the formation of the SCEF, rank and file CP members have not been encouraged to work in the SCEF. The source stated that the SCEF is a progressive, liberal organization, which he considers a CP front organization because it has gone along with the CP on certain issues particularly on the racial question.

On May 27, 1963, the second source advised that in the past he has considered JAMES DOMBROWSKI, the Executive Director of SCEF, to be a communist, if not an actual CP member because he followed communist principles.

NY 100-153735

APPENDIX

2.

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INCORPORATED

The second source also advised on May 27, 1963, that many people who are officials and members of the SCEF, while liberal in their views, are by no means communists.

NY- 100 -153735 .

1.

APPENDIX

STUDENT COMMITTEE
FOR TRAVEL TO CUBA

"The Columbia Owl," weekly student newspaper of Columbia University, New York City, December 12, 1962, issue, page one, contained an article entitled "Students to Visit Cuba During Holidays." This article stated in part that the Ad Hoc Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was formed October 14, 1962, by a group of students from New York City universities, the University of Wisconsin, Oberlin College and the University of North Carolina, who stated that as students they would like a chance to see and evaluate the situation in Cuba for themselves and had received an offer of transportation and two weeks stay in Cuba from the Federation of University Students in Havana, as guests of the Federation. The Committee accepted the offer and applied to the United States State Department for passport validation which was refused; however, over fifty students planned to defy the State Department ban and go to Cuba.

A source advised on December 6, 1962, that during December, 1962, it was learned that the Ad Hoc Student Committee for Travel to Cuba had recently been formed by the Progressive Labor Group.

A second source advised on September 13, 1963, that a group of 59 individuals who had assembled in New York City, departed New York City by air on June 25, 1963, and traveled to Paris, France; Prague, Czechoslovakia; and then to Havana, Cuba. The group remained in Cuba until August 24, 1963, at which time they departed by air for New York City via Madrid, Spain. The group arrived in New York City on August 29, 1963.

The same source advised that the leaders of the group were members of Progressive Labor and the trip was planned and organized by Progressive Labor members.

NY- 100 -153735

2.

APPENDIX

STUDENT COMMITTEE
FOR TRAVEL TO CUBA

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"The Columbia Owl," March 11, 1964, issue, page one, carried an article captioned, "Another Visit to Cuba Students Will Defy Student Travel Ban This Summer." This article sets forth in part that three members of the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba spoke at an assembly sponsored by the Repressive Labor Club of Columbia University. At this assembly [redacted] Student Committee for Travel to Cuba campus representative, stated that the Federation of University Students in Havana had extended another invitation for 500 students to visit Cuba in 1964. [redacted] [redacted] stated that the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was, therefore, planning another trip to Cuba in July, 1964.

A third source advised on February 6, 1964, that he had received information that the name of the Ad Hoc Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was changed to the Permanent Student Committee for Travel to Cuba, in February, 1963. After the group arrived back in the United States from Cuba, in the latter part of August, 1963, the name of the organization was changed to the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba.

A fourth source advised on October 9, 1963, that the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was utilizing Post Office Box 2178, New York 1, New York, as its mailing address.

NY- 100 -153735

1.

APPENDIX

"THE MILITANT"

"The Militant" is a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~SECRET~~

NY- 100 -153735

1.

APPENDIX

YOUTH AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM

A confidential source advised on August 22, 1962, that the Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF), formerly known as the Anti-Fascist Youth Committee, was established by the Workers World Party (WWP) in the summer of 1962, to bring college youth into the periphery of WWP activities and thereby gain recruits for the organization.

The confidential source advised on September 23, 1964, that the YAWF utilizes Post Office Box 317, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York, as its mailing address and WWP Headquarters, 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York for administrative activities.

~~SECRET~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
February 12, 1965

Bufile 100-442529
NYfile 100-153735

Title Communist Influence in
 Racial Matters

Character Internal Security - C

Reference is made to the report of Special
Agent John C. Seaton dated and captioned as above at
New York.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished
reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of
the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your
agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside
your agency.

Best Copy Available

SAC, Atlanta (100-6670)

1/18/65

Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

ReATrep SA Robert R. Nichols 1/8/65.

The following matters are being brought to your attention for corrective action where indicated and for future guidance in preparing reports in this matter.

(1) Advise as to use made of T-23 and T-33 in the Details of rerep.

(2) Cover pages contained the identities of a number of individuals whose identities are concealed by the use of T symbols. However, the reason for concealment is not indicated. Some examples are T-10, T-11, T-34 and T-47. Whenever the reason for concealment is the request of the individual involved, such reason should be indicated.

(3) At the bottom of cover page G and top of cover page H there is administratively reported pertinent information concerning policy of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) relative to communists in that organization. This information was originally obtained from NY 694-S* in early 1964, but was not included in the Details of rerep because of the sensitive source and the conditions under which the information was obtained. This information is believed to be most pertinent and if it can now be reported for dissemination and at the same time maintain the informant's security, it should be so reported. The information was originally reported by NYairtel, copies to Atlanta, 2/5/64, "CPUSA, Negro Question: Communist Influence in Racial Matters, IS - C." New York is instructed to immediately advise Atlanta whether or not the information referred to above from NY 694-S* may now be included in rerep which is classified "Secret." In the event such is permissible, Atlanta should then add such information to rerep.

① - New York (100-153735)

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JAN 18 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Seaton

100-153735-943

Letter to SAC, Atlanta
RE: CIRM
100-442529

(4) Pages 1-4 report information under the general heading of Communist Strategy. Considerable of the information originated in Party activities in cities other than Atlanta, such as deliberations of high Party groups and functionaries in New York City, California and elsewhere. In future reports, avoid duplicating the reporting of information that more logically should be reported by other offices as the activities are taking place elsewhere and the information originates with informants of other field offices.

(5) On page 14 information is reported concerning the Character, Background and Officers of SNCC. Information is reported as to the location of the SNCC Headquarters as obtained 3/17/64. In the future attempt to give a more current date to show where a pertinent office is presently located.

b7D

(6) On page 18 information is reported concerning

[redacted] It appears that the information is of a type which is available only by subpoena duces tecum. If such be the case, a statement to that effect is necessary as well as the identity of the individual or individuals to whom such subpoenas should be issued. Advise as to what, if any, corrections are necessary and, if appropriate, submit amended pages.

b7D

(7) Page 19 reports information obtained 10/23/63 to the effect [redacted]

[redacted] This is the only information reported concerning this matter. A question naturally arises as to whether or not [redacted] did take the indicated action. It, therefore, would be well to have some statement rounding out the original information so that the matter is not left "hanging." If the original source is unable to say whether or not the action took place, there should be, as a minimum, a statement to that effect. Advise as to any additions to report which should be made.

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(8) Pages 31 and 32 report on the Officers of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) as indicated in its 1964 Yearbook distributed in July, 1964. The listing of these Officers is not up to date. For example, [redacted] is no

Letter to SAC, Atlanta
RE: CIRM
100-442529

longer Executive Director. It is believed that [redacted] now holds a position different than that listed. It would also be well to include the current position held by Randolph Blackwell. Insure that your next report brings up to date the listing of Officers.

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b7C

(9) Page 58 reports a very brief characterization of Ralph Helstein. Buairtel to your Office and Chicago 1/7/65 "Martin Luther King, Jr., SM-C" instructed Chicago to prepare a substantial characterization of Helstein for Atlanta's use in a letterhead memorandum which had been submitted by Atlanta. In the event Chicago's reply has already been received, submit an amended page to incorporate the Chicago characterization of Helstein.

(10) Commencing on page 35 there is reported the influence of Hunter Pitts O'Dell on the SCIC. Vital recent information is available and should have been included in this section of the report. Specific reference is made to your red 12/16/64 and New York's tel 12/17/64 indicating that O'Dell had been furnished a copy of the SCIC budget. Your Office also developed information from AT 1380-3* to the effect that in December, 1964, [redacted] of the SCIC had made certain remarks concerning the King-O'Dell relationship. Your next report should include all pertinent information concerning the King-O'Dell relationship not previously reported.

b6
b7C

(11) Certain of the Appendix characterizations of organizations are not the latest approved. Note those on pages 72, 73, 80, 81, 82, 86, 88 and 89. Some of these are included in SAC letters. For example, the one on page 81 is contained in SAC letter 62-21 (J); the ones on pages 88 and 89 are in SAC letter 64-39. Two of the Appendix characterizations are not Bureau approved as required. See pages 74 and 84. In the future insure that Appendix characterizations are Bureau approved and up to date.

New York Office

Expedite handling of matter referred to in item number three above.

Best Copy Available

Letter to SAC, Atlanta
RE: CIRM
100-442520

Atlanta Office

Promptly handle matters requiring corrective action or advice to the Bureau and submit an expedite communication as dissemination of rerep is being held in abeyance.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, New York (100-153735)

DATE: 1/18/65

✓ FROM : Director, FBI (100-442529)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Reurairtel 1/12/65 "CIRM; New York Committee For Support of Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Challenge, Racial Matters." Enclosed was a letterhead memorandum (LHM) which reported on a meeting of leading Communist Party, USA, functionaries in New York City during which there was discussed the matter of protesting the seating of congressmen from Mississippi. No mention is made in the LHM as to any organization titled "New York Committee For Support of Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Challenge."

Advise as to facts concerning the above-titled New York committee and recommendations as to whether it merits any investigation. It is particularly desired to know: what, if any, communist involvement there is with such a committee.

cc in 157-1247 (NY Committee in support of MFDP Challenge) 42



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JAN 18 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Seaton ✓ *190*

100-153735-944
H.C. O'Connell
Archival

SAC, CHICAGO (157-397)

January 22, 1965

SA WALTER A. BOYLE

**REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT
RACIAL MATTERS**

The Bureau has instructed that the following caution statement must be utilized in connection with the dissemination of the information set forth below.

THIS IS FURNISHED FOR YOUR INFORMATION AND YOU ARE CAUTIONED THAT EXTREME CARE MUST BE EXERCISED WITH RESPECT TO ANY DISSEMINATION OF THE INFORMATION RECEIVED AS THE INFORMATION, BY ITS NATURE, TENDS TO IDENTIFY THE INFORMANT. UNLESS THIS INFORMATION IS OBTAINED FROM A SOURCE OTHER THAN CG 5824-S* IT SHOULD NOT BE INCLUDED EVEN IN PARAPHRASED FORM IN ANY COMMUNICATION PREPARED FOR DISSEMINATION OUTSIDE THE BUREAU.

On January 2 and 3, 1965, CG 5824-S*, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished the following information to SAs RICHARD W. HANSEN and WALTER A. BOYLE:

The September 15, 1964 issue of "Politica", a Spanish language journal published in Mexico City, contained an article entitled "To all the Liberty-Peace Loving People in the World." This article was signed by the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM), a militant Negro action organization which, according to the article, was organized and is led

- 5 - New York (RM)
 (1 - 157-) (Revolutionary Action Movement)
 (1 - 100-) (CIRM) 100-153235-48X
 (1 - 100-86624) (CP, USA - International Relations)
 (1 - 100-84994) (GUS HALL)
 (1 - 100-269) (HENRY WINSTON)
3 - Chicago
 (1 - A)134-46-Sub B-25a)
 (1 - 100-41324) (CIRM)

WAB:sck
(8)

42 100-153235-945

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
JAN 26 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

SENT IN [initials]

CG 157-397

by ROBERT WILLIAMS, an American Negro in exile in Cuba. The Communist Party, USA, disagrees completely with the stated militant, nationalistic policies advocated by RAM.

When this article was brought to the attention of GUS HALL, General Secretary of the CP, USA, he instructed that a representative of the CP, USA communicate with the CP of Mexico to determine whether an answer, prepared by the CP, USA, could be published in "Politica." It was learned that in early January, 1965, GUS HALL was informed that the CP, USA request had been communicated to ARNOLDO MARTINEZ VERDUGO, First Secretary of the CP of Mexico. VERDUGO advised that he knew little about RAM. Also, he stated, although the CP of Mexico does not control "Politica," they do have some influence within the magazine. However, if someone within the CP, USA prepares such an article, VERDUGO would exert all possible influence with "Politica" in an effort to have the article published.

HALL stated that he had already turned this matter over to HENRY WINSTON, a Vice Chairman of the CP, USA, to prepare such an answer. However, this should not be considered the last word on the subject and someone else may have to be found to handle the matter. HALL stated that in the recent past WINSTON has begun to show signs of a strain of Negro nationalism himself, and thus may not be the person to perform this task.

SAC, NEW YORK (100-18065)

1/25/65

SA THOMAS J. DEVINE (#42)

JACK STACHEL
IS - C

NY 2359-S* advised 1/13/65, that JACK STACHEL was discussing the make-up of "The Worker" issue of 2/7/65, which he said is to be devoted to Negro History Week.

STACHEL remarked that AL SIMON will write an article on culture developments among Negroes and that [redacted] would write on the role of Youth and Mississippi. b6 b7C

NY 2359-S* advised 1/13/65, that TED BASSETT, at CP headquarters that date, remarked that a "State of the Race Conference" would be held January 30, 31 at a place which has not yet been announced. BASSETT said that the conference would assemble top civil rights leaders.

- b6
b7C
- 1 - New York (100-148121) [redacted] (#43)
 - 1 - New York (100-153264) [redacted] (#43)
 - 1 - New York (97-169) (THE WORKER) (#42)
 - 1 - New York (100-9369) (TED BASSETT) (#42)
 - ① - New York (100-151932) (GIRI) (#42)

TJD: egb
(6)

100-153735-946
100-151932-116

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
JAN 25 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

[Signature]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
MEMORANDUM

TO : SAC, NEW YORK (100-137309)

DATE: 1/27/65

FROM : SA A. LEWIS BARNETT (41)

SUBJECT: WORKERS WORLD PARTY
IS - WWP

1 - [REDACTED] b7D
1 - NY 100-151826
1 - NY 100-150168
1 - NY 100-150888
1 - NY 100-149316
1 - NY 105-39139 (MPI) (44)
1 - NY 100-50937 [REDACTED]
1 - NY 100-148916 (YAWF) (44)
1 - NY 100-132360
1 - NY 100-111391
1 - NY 100-154024
1 - NY 100-151955
1 - NY 100-152937
1 - NY 100-154300
1 - NY 100-144135
1 - NY 100-149399
1 - NY 100-50937
1 - NY 100-149315
1 - NY 100-69367
1 - NY 100-110398
1 - NY 100-149645
1 - NY 100-154363
1 - NY 100-124894
1 - NY 100-153724
1 - NY 100-147709
1 - NY 100-129184
1 - NY 100-113896
1 - NY 100-136294
1 - NY 100-153735 (CIRM) (42)
1 - NY 100-137309 (44)

b6
b7C

ALB:rvs
(31)

100-153735-947
Searched Indexed
Serialized Filed
JAN 27 1965
FBI-New York

NY 100-137309

b7D

Identity of source:

[redacted] who has furnished
reliable info in the past
(conceal)

Description of info:

NY WWP Branch meeting

Date received:

1/19/65

Received by:

SA A. LEWIS BARNETT (written)

Original location:

[redacted]

b7D

A copy of informant's written report follows:

NY 100-137309

WWP Branch Meeting
46 W. 21st St.
New York, N.Y.
Jan. 15, 1965

Jan. 18, 1965

b6
b7C

[] was chairman. [] spoke first. He spoke about [] press release about the trial of the man who tried to make a citizen's arrest on Mayor WAGNER during the summer. He spoke about this man's courage and how they are prosecuting him while they let men like Detective GILLIGAN (the Kid Killer) go free and even praise them. [] got up and spoke next about the Casa de los Americas having a special showing of recent slides from Cuba at their headquarters on Jan. 16, 1965.

b6
b7C

[] then announced that the Puerto Rican Independence Movement (MPI) would demonstrate on Monday Jan. 18, 1965 at 480 Centre St. at 1:00 p.m. to protest against the cops who shot the two Puerto Ricans.

[] then spoke about the United Steel Workers and how they are being duped into voting for the "lesser of two evils." Neither one, he said is any good. He said that at least the workers were making a united move and that at least this was a beginning. [] then spoke. She told of a meeting in Harlem between the Welfare Strikers and the recipients of welfare. It took place in a church. The idea is to get those on relief and many who are not on relief to go to 250 Church St. at 2:00 p.m. Jan. 18, 1965 (police headquarters) and make demands and try and get on welfare. The idea was to cause as much confusion as possible and then go in front of the Mayor's office and picket along with the Welfare Strikers. They are showing their sympathy with the strikers.

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Present at the meeting: []

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b7C

1/27/68

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA

RE:

CITE

✓ 100-151548*
Bureau file 100-442523
Atlanta file 100-6670

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS OF
DAKOTA COUNTY, ALABAMA;
VOTING DISCRIMINATION
CIVIL RIGHTS - ELECTION LAWS
Atlanta file 44-1737

Re Atlanta airtel and Letterhead Memorandum dated
1/22/68 captioned as above.

Page One of the Letterhead memorandum, first
paragraph, last to last line, should have the date 1/23/68
rather than 2/25/61.

Atlanta copies corrected.

2- Bureau (RM)
2- Birmingham (RM)
2- Mobile (RM)
2- New York (RM)
1- Atlanta (100-6670)
RMH:ll
(10)

100-153735-948
C. J. [Signature]
[Signature]
[Signature]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
MEMORANDUM

TO: SAC, NEW YORK (100-137309)

DATE: 1/27/65

FROM: SA A. LEWIS BARNETT

SUBJECT: WORKERS WORLD PARTY
IS - WWP

1 - [REDACTED] b7D
1 - NY 100-
1 - NY 100-147450
1 - NY 100-132360
1 - NY 100-113896
1 - NY 100-151826
1 - NY 100-150665
1 - NY 100-149316
1 - NY 100-129184
1 - NY 100-133814
1 - NY 100-154363
1 - NY 100-150888
1 - NY 100-138503
1 - NY 100-154300
1 - NY 100-151955
1 - NY 100-149749
1 - NY 100-150168
1 - NY 100-150166
1 - NY 100-124894
1 - NY 100-153724
1 - NY 100-151647
1 - NY 100-149315
1 - NY 100-149317
1 - NY 100-149645
1 - NY 100-143773
1 - NY 100-69367
1 - NY 100-110398
1 - NY 100-124492
1 - NY 100-136294
1 - NY 100-50937

b6
b7C

(Copies Cont'd)

1 - NY 100-137309 (44)

ALB:mfd
(43)

100-153735-949
Searched....Indexed....
Serialized....Filed....
JAN. 27, 1965
FBI - NEW YORK

Seaton

NY 100-137309

b7D

Identity of source who has furnished
reliable info in past (conceal)

Description of info NY WWP Branch meeting, 1/15/65

Date received 1/19/65

Received by SA A. LEWIS BARNETT (written)

Original location b7D

A copy of informant's written report follows:

Copies Cont'd

1 - NY 100-149399
1 - NY 100-144135
1 - NY 100-111391
1 - NY 100-154024
1 - NY 100-150700
1 - NY 100-153109
1 - NY 100-154128
1 - NY 100-152937
1 - NY 100-
1 - NY 100-154298
1 - NY 100-148916
1 - NY 100-153735

(YAWF) (44)
(CIRM) (42)

b6
b7C

NY 100-137309

January 16, 1965

Jan. 15/65
7:45 to 11 PM
WWP Branch meeting
46 W 21 St., NYC, NY

b6
b7C

Present were; [redacted]

[redacted]
[redacted] has visited on and off for a period of time, lately has come in for the last three meetings. He is

[redacted]
Dresses well in a conservative manner, possibly student. Keeps close to [redacted] group. [redacted], (Columbia U) [redacted], (not present) appears to be close to [redacted] [redacted] she is a divorcee.

[redacted] Chairman, [redacted] rept., on protest letter sent to Municipal authorities of NYC in the name of YAWAF, "protesting the sentencing of [redacted], for allegedly trying to perform a citizens arrest on Mayor WAGNER for allowing city monies to be spent on construction projects which allow racial discrimination practices. The release protest is for the purpose of letting the city know that the sentencing is not going to be bypassed un_attacked."

b6
b7C

[redacted] "We managed to organize the Welfare recipients in sympathy with the striking Welfare Workers, and we are demonstrating

NY 100-137309

b6
b7C

with them on Monday at 2 PM in front of 250 Church st., Leaflets are avialable to those who are coming to help."

[] "Saturday's picket has been changed for Monday at 2 PM in front of 240 Center St., the Grand Jury failed to indict Det. DEVLIN and he is now to appear before the Police Bd., Departamental trial there."

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[] spoke basing his comments on his article on page 4, 1/14/65, WWP publication.

[] gave resume of "Sukarno pulled out by sheer force orders of JOHNSON administration. The bombing of Laos was specifically made public by the Admiralty of the US private lake called the Pacific Ocean. TAYLOR came and gave his orders to JOHNSON. Likewise SATO got his orders from the US since the imperialist need Asiatic support in their coming all out war.

Britain sends a huge naval task force to the Pacific..., mind you, Britain's Laborite government, when the chips are down all the imperialists stick together yet the US sets it off so the Vietnam, Korea and everyone else is in on the fight while the US only bombs here and there.

SUKARNO must have been told by Russia that he will have no support from the Soviets and the US press howls that Indonesia is the aggressor against Malasia. All in all US wants Britain to stay in the Pacific, so Britain is now there on maneuvers..., thas a laugh.'

A quarterly review with an eye towards becoming a monthly edited by [] with the consent of the Natl. comm. and the City comm., to be housed outside of WWP H'q, under the sponsorship of YAWAF as well as staff. All plans underway, material being collected, expected first issue early in February. Geared towards the High school and collegiate level. To be done fully on offset. It will

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NY 100-137309

carry short stories, poems, book reviews, commentary on National events, party line in a manner acceptable to "the world's youth movement" (SAM) theory in a comprehensible and acceptable method to those with latent leftist feelings. Linear art, photos, etc.

Welfare recipients organizing and leaflet to be passed out from 139 W 125. (?)

New movies and slides from Cuba to be shown Sat. 1/16, at 9 PM. 17 St_ Las Americas, (Casa Cuba)

Jan. 17. Sunday, Party for YAWAF at [REDACTED]
[REDACTED], 5 PM.

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Sunday MPI Seminar for 1965 planning of activities. Casa Borinquen. 14th St.

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

February 1, 1965

SAC, NEW HAVEN (100-18293)

CIRM

*3/11/65
Bec R/S instructed
answer be made to Bulah
to NY L. 1/18/65 (see 979).
Announced there and
by NY let 3/23/65. r/c*

Re: New Haven letter to Bureau, 1/15/65; New York letter to Bureau, 1/18/65; and Bureau airtel to New Haven, 1/19/65.

Referenced letter dated 1/15/65, on page one, paragraph four, pointed out that AL (LNU) informed MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. on 11/26/64, that he (AL) had just written an article for KING which "had gone all over the world." In the lead set forth for New York, on page 5, referenced letter dated 1/15/65 requested that an attempt be made to determine whether ALLARD K. LOWENSTEIN could be the individual referred to as AL (LNU) who was to write an article regarding KING.

Phrasing utilized in the lead for New York, mentioned above, is in error and New Haven has been in receipt of no information to the effect that AL was to write an article regarding KING.

During its attempt to ascertain whether or not ALLARD KENNETH LOWENSTEIN is identical with AL (LNU), mentioned above, New Haven has developed the following information:

LOWENSTEIN graduated from Yale Law School, New Haven, during 1955 and during 1958 was employed as Foreign Policy Assistant to then U.S. Senator HUBERT H. HUMPHREY. As of 7/12/57, LOWENSTEIN resided at 25 West 81st Street, New York City, and he was employed as Assistant Dean of Men, Stanford University, Palo Alto, California, during 1962. As of 12/24/62, LOWENSTEIN was employed as Assistant Professor, North Carolina State College, Raleigh, North Carolina, and he resigned on 7/1/64.

- 2 - Bureau
- 2 - Atlanta (100-6070)
- ① - New York (100-153735) (info)
- 1 - Los Angeles (100-60078) (info)
- 2 - New Haven

VCH:img

(8)

REGISTERED MAIL

100-153735

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 2 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Seal

100-153735-950

42

NH 100-18290

As set forth in New Haven letter to Bureau, 1/15/65, LOWENSTEIN was at Yale University for a period of six weeks until early January, 1965, in order to complete a novel. He apparently departed New Haven immediately prior to 1/8/65, in order to travel, either to Los Angeles or Hollywood, California. This trip reportedly was in connection with the production of a motion picture regarding the book recently written by him.

A review of current telephone directories for Stamford, Danbury, Greenwich and Old Greenwich, Connecticut, all of which communities are in the Stamford, Connecticut area, revealed that only two families with the surname of LOWENSTEIN reside in that area. The Greenwich, Connecticut telephone directory reveals that [redacted] resides at [redacted] and has assigned telephone number [redacted] Greenwich, has assigned telephone number [redacted]

As of 1/25/65, records of the Southern New England Telephone Company, George Street, New Haven, reveal that Connecticut telephone number [redacted] was disconnected on 5/4/64. A review of toll calls made from telephone number [redacted] reveals that none were made during November, 1964 from the latter number.

From the above, it would appear that LOWENSTEIN has spent little time in Connecticut following his graduation from Yale University Law School during 1964. In view of this, it is believed that identification of any articles written by LOWENSTEIN, particularly for MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., would be extremely difficult for the New Haven Office.

LEADS

ATLANTA:

At Atlanta, Georgia

Will review file on MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR in an effort to identify any article written for him immediately prior to 11/26/64 which "had gone all over the world."

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

No Duplication Fees are charged for Deleted Page Information Sheet(s).

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 23

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